

FAR LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL & FIELD-BOOK

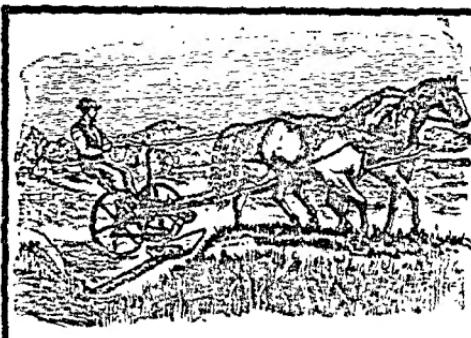
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HIGH TESTIMONIAL
To the Trustworthiness of the
LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK

(COPY.)



Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 16th September, 1881.

My dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for the advance copy you have been kind enough to send me of your Land Prospector's Manual. It cannot fail to be of much service to those intending to settle in our North-Western Territories.

You have succeeded in making, in popular language, a very clear exposition of our system of survey and of the Dominion Lands' Law and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Lindsay Russell,

Surveyor General.

Capt. C. W. Allen,
Ottawa.

108

MAP OF PART OF THE DOMINION LANDS WEST OF MANIT

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE INFORMATION OF INTENDING SETTLERS, JANUARY 12th, 1882.

Dominion Lands Regulations.

The following Regulations for the sale and settlement of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, on and after the first day of January, 1882, be substituted for the Regulations now in force, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May last:—

1. The surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be classified as follows:

CLASS A.—Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on either side thereof.

CLASS B.—Lands within twelve miles, on either side, of any projected line of railway (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway), approved by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*.

CLASS C.—Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in Class A or B.

CLASS D.—Lands other than those in Classes A, B, and C.

2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

a. Except in Class D, where they may be affected by colonization agreements as hereinafter provided.

b. Except where it may be necessary out of them to provide wood lots for settlers.

c. Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor-in-Council may direct.

3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for sale at \$2.50 per acre, payable at the time of sale:

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at \$2 per acre, payable at time of sale:

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

b. Except lands affected by colonization agreements, as hereinafter provided.

6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue of the Order-in-Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numbered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in odd-numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numbered sections.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:

For lands in Classes A, B, and C, \$2.50 per acre.

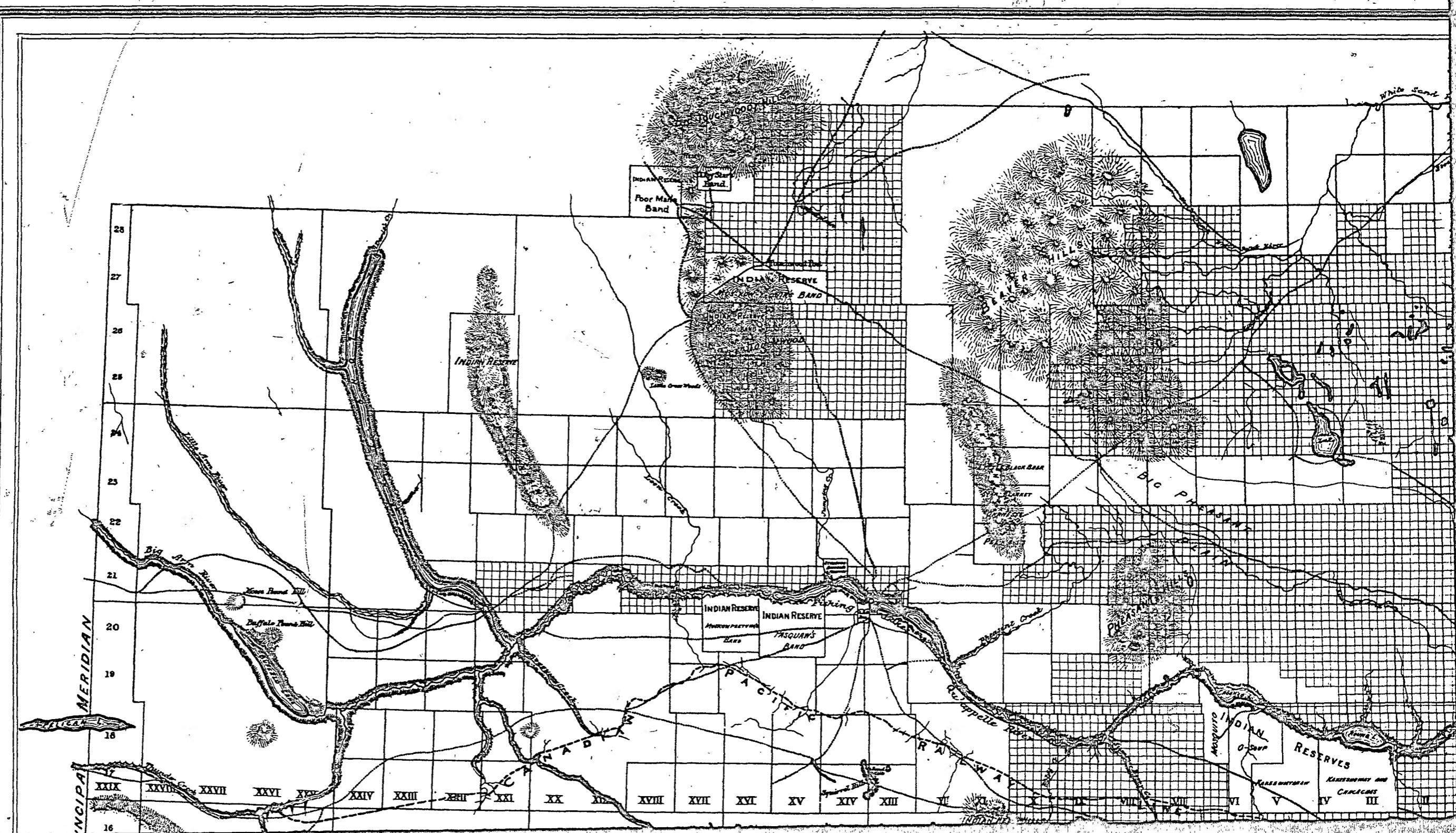
For lands in Class D, \$2.00 per acre.

Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

COLONIZATION.

Plan Number One.

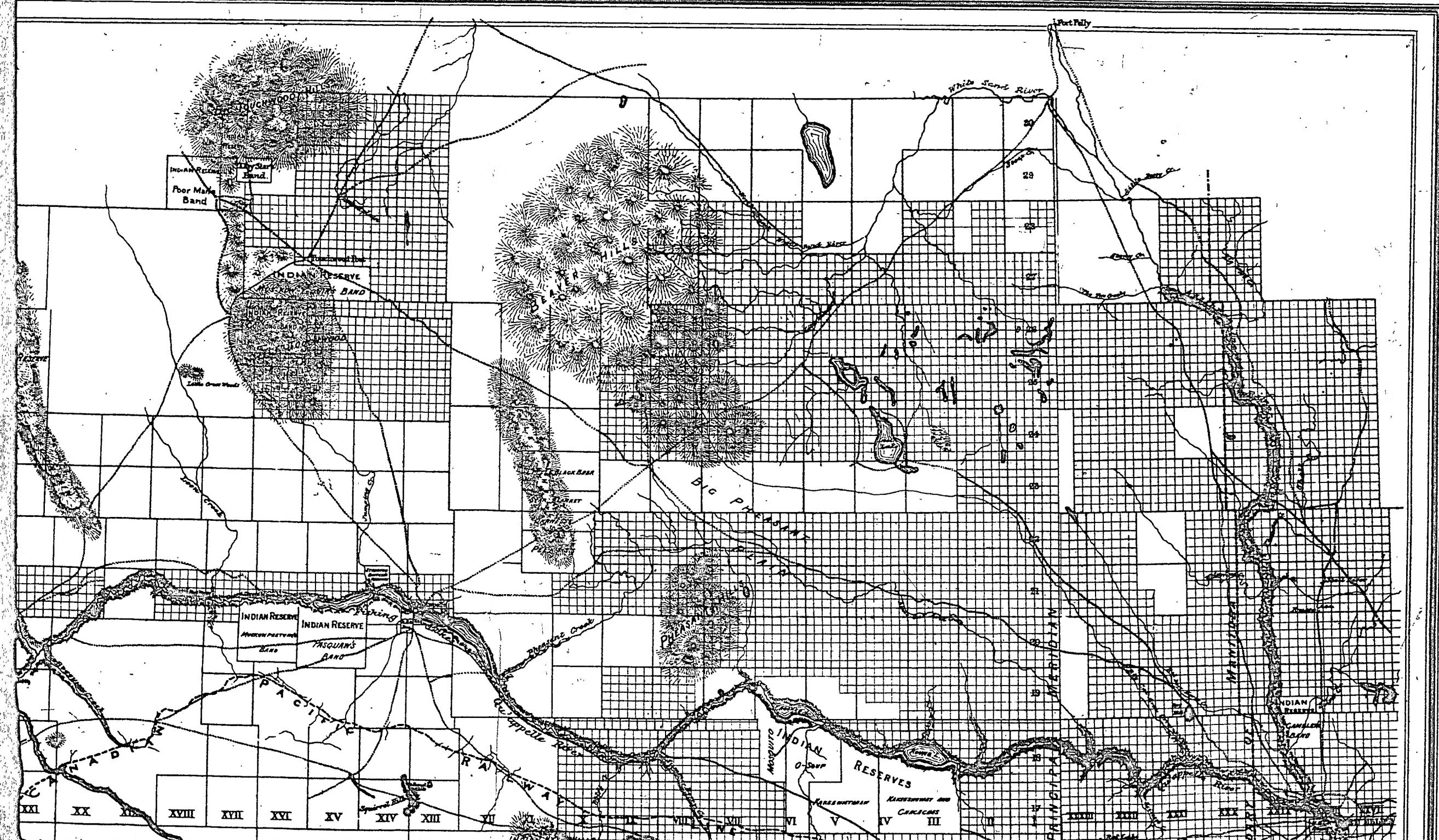
8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person



PART OF THE DOMINION LANDS WEST OF MANITOBA.

28

ED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE INFORMATION OF INTENDING SETTLERS, JANUARY 12th, 1882.



Plan Number Two.

11. To encourage settlement by capitalists who may desire to cultivate larger farms than can be purchased where the regulations provide that two settlers shall be placed on each section, agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land on the following conditions :

- a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations.
- b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in class D.
- c. All the land within the tract may be sold to the party at two dollars per acre, payable in cash at the time of entering into the contract. The party shall, at the same time, pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it.
- d. The party shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonize the township or townships comprised within its tract.
- e. Such colonization shall consist in placing one hundred and twenty-eight *bona fide* settlers within each township.

12. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section e of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original purchase money of its tract.

- a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations, and, for each *bona fide* settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be repaid to the party; but the sums so repaid shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section at the time of the latest enumeration.
- b. On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the *bona fide* settlers placed by the party in its tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be repaid, which sum, when added to those previously repaid to the party, will amount to one-half of the purchase money of its tract and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, then, for each settler fewer than the required number or not settled in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate.
- c. To be entitled to rebate, the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

13. The Government shall give notice in the *Canada Gazette* of all agreements entered into for the colonization and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers on sections without it; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numbered sections.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:
For lands in Classes A, B, and C, \$2.50 per acre.
For lands in Class D, \$2.00 per acre.

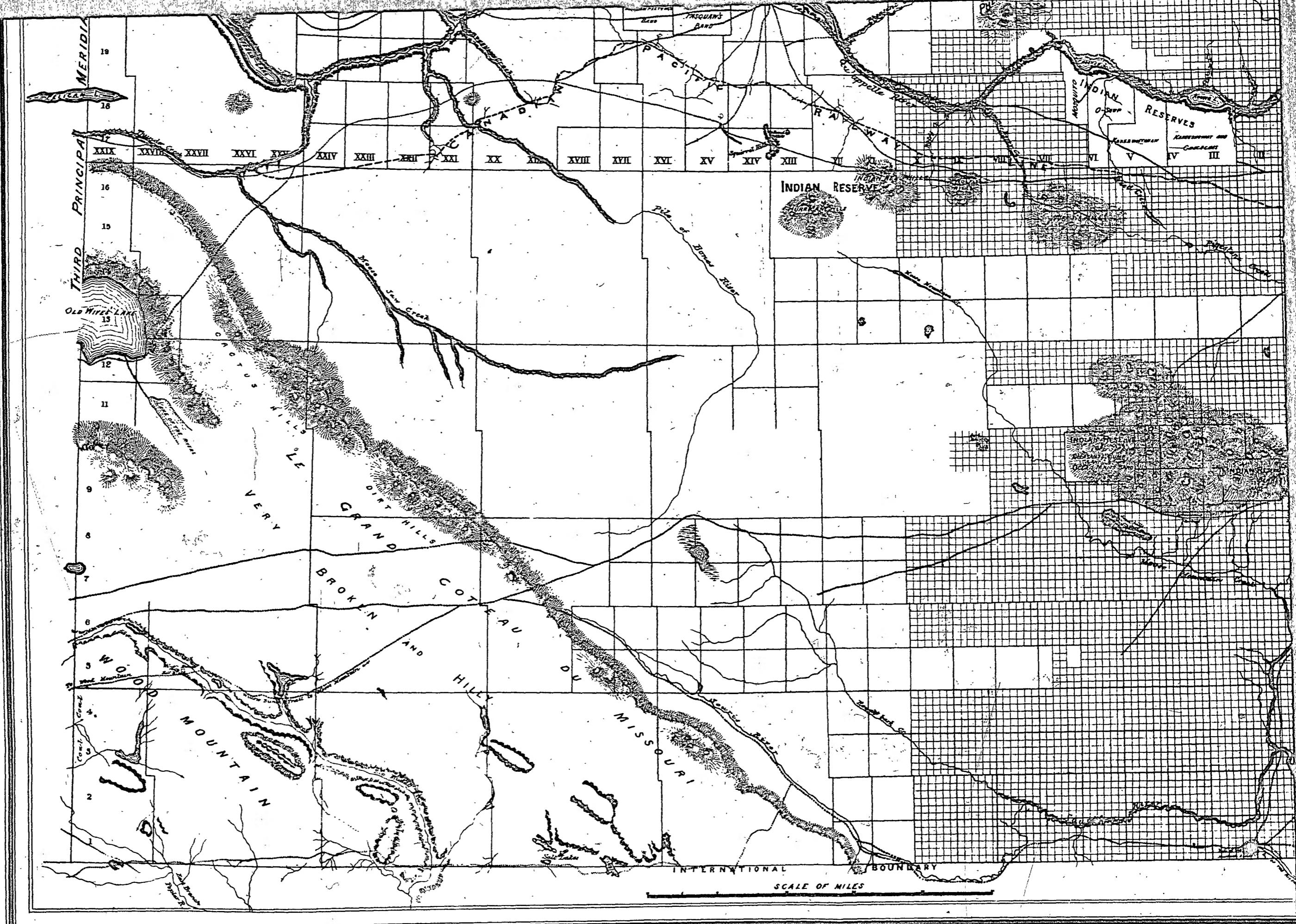
Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

COLONIZATION.

Plan Number One.

8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land on the following conditions:

- a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations.
- b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D.
- c. The odd-numbered sections within such tract may be sold to the party at \$2 per acre, payable, one-fifth in cash at the time of entering into the contract, and the balance in four equal annual instalments from and after that time. The party shall also pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it, the same to be payable in four equal annual instalments at the same time as the instalments of the purchase money. Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum shall be charged on all past due instalments.
- d. The party, shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonize its tract.
- e. Such colonization shall consist in placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section, and also two settlers on each odd-numbered section.
- f. The party may be secured for advances made to settlers on homesteads according to the provisions of the 10th section of the Act 44 Victoria, Chap. 16. (The Act passed in 1881 to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.)
- g. The homesteads of 160 acres shall be the property of the settler, and he shall have the right to purchase the pre-emption lot belonging to his homestead at \$2 per acre, payable in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as he may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for his homestead.
- h. When the settler on a homestead does not make entry for the pre-emption lot to which he has a right, the party may within three months after the settler's right has elapsed purchase the same at \$2 per acre, payable in cash at the time of purchase.
- i. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section b of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original purchase-money of the odd-numbered sections in its tract.
- j. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations, and for each bona fide settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be credited to the party; but the sums so credited shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each bona fide settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section, at the time of the latest enumeration.
- k. On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the bona fide settlers on the tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be credited to the party, which sum, when added to those previously credited, will amount to one-half of the purchase money of the odd-numbered sections and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations then, for each settler fewer than the required number, or not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate.
- l. If at any time during the existence of the contract the party shall have failed to perform any of the conditions thereof, the Governor-in-Council may cancel the sale of the land purchased by it and deal with the party as may seem meet under the circumstances.
- m. To be entitled to rebate the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations.



the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with
sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

13. The Government shall give notice in the *Canada Gazette* of all agreements entered into for the colonization and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers on sections without it; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. Under the authority of the Act 44 Victoria, Chap. 16, leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following conditions:

- a. Such leases to be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.
- b. In surveyed territory, the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory, the party to whom a lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Lands Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.
- c. The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$10 for every 1,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall, within three years from the granting of the lease, place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during its term maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.
- d. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase land within his leasehold for a home farm and corral, paying therefor \$2.00 per acre in cash.
- e. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land, tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the lease.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or Police or Military Bounty Warrants.

19. These regulations shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are School Lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

By order,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Ottawa, 23rd December, 1881.

THE
LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL

AND
FIELD BOOK.

By CAPT. C. W. ALLEN, of Winnipeg.

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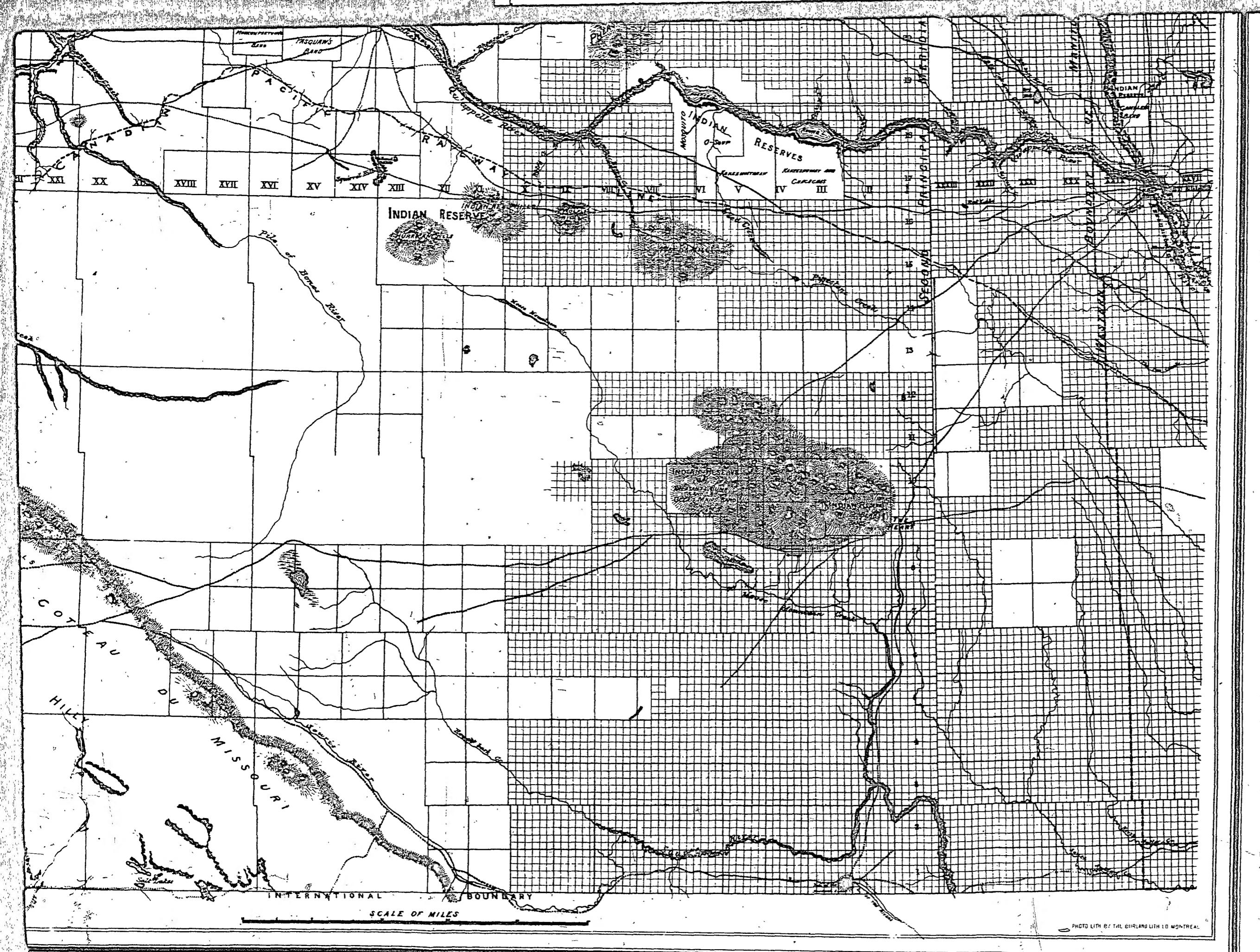
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1004



G DISTRICT IN
A.

the Canadian Government of the United Kingdom choosing at properly and the North-West out on the country action would enable

the tenant farmers at Scotland, upon settling in the Town December, said:—

"There would much pre-
sent of land is less;
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product five to ten
is profit; and as
the cost of delivery
one or less. The
surprisingly low,

the returns for a good many states being as low as twelve to fourteen bushels per acre; this evidently does not pay the grower, and many are therefore giving up wheat, and going in more for other branches of farming. Much of the wheat growing land in the east being thus, for a time at least, exhausted, supplies will have to come from the virgin soils of the west; and as these are rapidly undergoing the same process, the farmers in the United States will, before very many years, be very much on a level with the farmers of this country (Scotland). The virgin soil of Canada are, however, much more extensive, and will probably be able to send us wheat when the United States have ceased to be an exporting country. We saw land which had been in wheat from thirty-five to fifty years, and took samples of the wheat soil and subsoil. We also saw some first-rate turnips. We did not see any signs of manure being applied, though we saw manure heaps, the accumulation of twenty years. As there is no decrease of crops the natives do not think it necessary to use manure yet. On the whole, I was favourably impressed with Manitoba, and the other delegates whom I met expressed the same opinion. No one who sees the immense extent of fertile soil and the excellence of its products can doubt for a moment that there is a great future before that country."

Another delegate, Mr. George Cowan, of Wigtonshire, says of the farm of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, a Scotch emigrant, who settled first in Guelph, Ontario and thence removed to Manitoba, where he is the proprietor of about 18,000 acres:

"I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about eighteen inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, five and six feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it. I went over a large field of 180 acres on which had been grown this year a heavy crop of wheat and barley, this year's crop was the ninth in succession without any manure; indeed it appeared to me that it would not require any for many years to come, and that its fertility could be renewed at any time by bringing up an inch or so of new soil. It was quite a sight, and would gladden the heart of any farmer to have seen the various stackyards on the farm, taking into account the comparatively limited quantity of land at present broken up. Mr. Mackenzie, when turning over the virgin soil in the early summer, merely pares the surface, he then backsets the furrow after harvest, ploughing about a depth of three inches, turning over

a very broad furrow, varying from twelve to sixteen inches in width, and so far he has not yet exceeded a depth of four inches in any of his land. He considers the fertility of his land is practically inexhaustible, as in his opinion the friable clay underneath the surface soil, after a little exposure to the action of the atmosphere, will be as fertile as that above it. With respect to the yield of his crop, he favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year; these were as follows:

"Wheat crop, 1877, averaged 41 bushels, 33 bushels; this year expects it to be close on 40 bushels per acre. The variety grown is called Fife white, which has a hard, flinty, plump kernel, reddish in colour. The average weight is from 60 to 62 lbs., but has grown as high as 64 lbs. per bushel. His estimate of the oat crop for this year is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, weighing from 34 to 36 lbs.; last year he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on an acre; has grown potato oats of 42 lbs. and upwards, but considers he is better paid by the extra yield from the black tartarian. His barley this year expects will be from 49 to 45 bushels, of from 50 to 52 lbs.; the variety sown is 6-rowed. He drills his seed in as follows: 13 to 2 bushels' wheat, 2 bushels of oats, and 2 of barley per acre.

REGISTRY FEES IN MANITOBA.

Office hours are the same as in the North-West Territories, namely, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

An application to the Provincial Government of Manitoba for a full list of the Registry Offices of the Province not having been responded to, the Manitoba has to go to press without it. The following are the fees Registrars are authorized to charge. It will be noticed that the first paragraph is rather ambiguous:

1. For the necessary entries and certificates other than those hereinafter specially provided for, including among such, certificates of title, etc., if any, 75c. and for registering every instrument other than those hereinafter specially provided for, \$1.00; but in case the said instrument exceeds 700 words, then at the rate of 15c. for every additional 100 words or the fractional part thereof.

2. For a search, when not exceeding four references, 50c.; and 10c. for every additional reference.

3. For every abstract of title, 50c.; if the same exceeds 100 words, 25c. for every additional 100 or fractional part thereof. For copies of instruments, 15c. for each 100 words.

4. For each certificate other than those under sections 1 and 3, 50c.

5. For registration of any plan of town or village lot, including all necessary entries, \$2.00.

6. For each affidavit drawn and on every document thereto, 50c.

7. For exhibiting originals in office, 20c. for each.

8. For registering each certificate of payment of mortgage moneys, etc., 20c.

9. Registrars are authorized to charge a further fee of 10 per cent. until the cost of the safe each is required to provide has been received.

LATEST REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE INTO THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Approved by the Minister of Customs, May 19th, 1881.)

Whereas by Schedule B of the Act 42 Victoria, chap. 15, intituled: "An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise," and the several amendments thereto under the heading "Settlers' Effects," it is provided that "Under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council;" and, whereas certain parties are desirous to procure certain tracts of land for the purpose of herding and raising cattle in the said Province and Territory, the Minister of Customs has been pleased to order that all parties who may become legally possessed of such lands for such purposes, between the date of this order and the 1st day of January, 1883, shall, during that period, be entitled to import cattle for the purposes named free of duty.

HOW PARTIES ASSISTING IMMIGRANTS TO SETTLE UPON HOMESTEADS IN THE NORTH-WEST MAY SECURE REIMBURSEMENT OF MONEYS ADVANCED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The following is the section of the Act, 42 Victoria, Chap. 16, referred to in subsection 4 of Sect. 9 in Colonization Plan Number One of the new Dominion Land Regulation:—

10. If any person or persons undertake to place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories free of expense to the Government; the Governor in Council may order that the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out such immigrants, or for aid in erecting buildings on the homestead, or in providing farm implements or seed grain for any such immigrants, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent shall issue for the land: Provided as follows:—

(a) That the sum or sums charged for the passage money and subsistence of such immigrant shall not be in excess of the actual cost of the same, as proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior;

(b) That an acknowledgment by such immigrant of the debt so incurred shall have been filed in the Dominion Lands Office;

(c) That in no case shall the charge for principal moneys advanced against such homestead exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars;

(d) That no greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such immigrant.

NEW STYLE OF SURVEYORS' MONUMENTS FOR THE PRAIRIE REGION.

In consequence of the great expense of transporting wood to a considerable distance from the source of supply, and also of the complaints made to the Minister of the Interior of the non-permanent character of the surveyors' posts hitherto planted on the prairie, it is intended to supply the parties going into the field for the season of 1882 with iron posts instead. Lightness, durability, and general fitness having been fully considered, the pattern devised by the Chief Inspector of Surveys (Capt. Deville), is a tube of iron gas piping, closed at both ends, and passing through the centre of a tin plate, six inches square, which will be stamped with the requisite marks. When not under examination, this plate will fall on the top of the mound in which the post stands, a very safe position. As the posts will be stamped with a crown, it will be an easy matter to identify them if found illegally in the possession of Indians or other persons.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

See the "Errata" on the outside fold of the Map of Manitoba, published with this edition of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMP'Y.
REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

Company are prepared, until further notice, to sell lands for agricultural purposes,

AT THE PRICE OF \$2.50 (10s.) PER ACRE,

payable in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent, a rebate for actual cultivation being made as herein-
ed.

following will illustrate the mode of payment for a section of 640 acres at \$2.50 per acre:—

MENTS.	PRINCIPAL.					INTEREST.					TOTAL.					PAYMENTS.					
	\$	66	£54	15	11	\$	80	00	£16	8	9	\$	346	66	£71	4	8 Cash down. First. Second. Third.	..... Fourth.
	266	66	54	15	11	64	00	13	3	0		330	66	67	18	11					
	266	66	54	15	10	48	00	9	17	3		314	66	64	13	1					
	266	66	54	15	10	32	00	6	11	6		298	66	61	7	4					
	266	66	54	15	10	16	00	3	5	9		282	66	58	1	7					
	266	76	54	15	00							266	70	54	16	00					
	\$1,600	00	£328	15	4	\$240	00	£49	6	3		\$1,840	00	£378	1	7					

ordinary conditions of sale are:—

That all improvements placed upon land purchased, shall remain thereon until final payment for the land has been made.

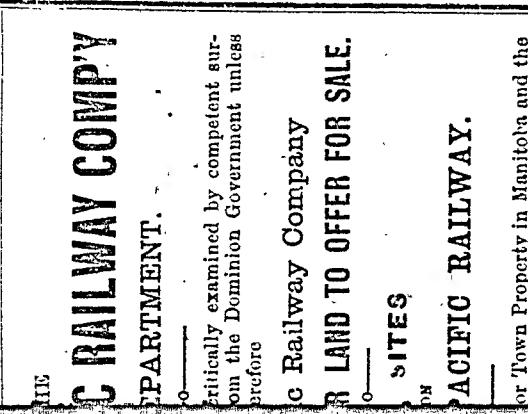
That all taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements shall be paid by the purchaser.

The Company reserve from selection at the above price all mineral, coal and wood lands, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with

company, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, can

of its Agencies in Canada; and at its Agencies in Chicago and

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safe and profitable one, in the
acquisition of land in the North-West
Territories, at reasonable prices, and
afforded on application.

H. MCNAUL,
Land Commissioner,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

City and Farm Property
the North-West

J. MCNAUL,
Land Commissioner,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Canadian Pacific Railway

LAND DEPARTMENT.

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MANITOBA

AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

FOR SALE.

THE BEST WHEAT LANDS IN THE WORLD

Prairie Lands, Meadow Lands, Timber Lands, &c., &c.

Fertile Soil, Good Water, Plenty of Wood, Healthy Climate, Ready Markets.

CHEAP FARMS FOR EVERYONE.

Read Company's Land Regulations on this page, and for further particulars address

J. H. MCTAVISH,
Land Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

C. DRINKWATER,
Secretary,
Montreal.

LATEST REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS
GOVERNING TRAVELLERS' CARRIAGES,
ETC., CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

(Approved by the Minister of Customs, August 5th, 1881.)

1st. Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or the drivers are known to the officers, may be allowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make an entry at Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search, and inspection.

2nd. Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days are required in all cases to report and enter their horses, carriages, and travelling equipage; and, in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at which they enter, or are uncertain on that point, they must deposit with the Collector the full amount of duty on such horses, carriages, and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. This is not to apply to commercial travellers with samples of commercial value, nor to peddlers with goods for sale. The goods in each case to be subject to duty without conditions.

3rd. The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and, if that time be exceeded, the entries shall be considered bona fide entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port.

4th. All moneys received by Collectors on deposit, under the above regulations, shall be, if possible, deposited *ad interim* in a bank, in the Collector's name; and, if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's direction, and a separate account of the receipt and disposal of such deposit should be sent quarterly to the Department.

5th. The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, etc., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country.

The LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL is a little book by Capt. C. W. Allen of Winnipeg, giving all directions and particulars for those wishing to settle in the Canadian North-West. It will prove an invaluable guide to every one interested in this region, and can be obtained at the small expense of 25 cents.—*The Daily Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.*

"It is of great interest to immigrants and capitalists taking up land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories."—*Millbrook Messenger, Ont.*

LATEST REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR GOVERNING THE
ISSUE OF YEARLY LICENSES TO CUT
TIMBER.

(Adopted by Order in Council, November 14th, 1881.)

1st. The area of the timber berth to be covered by yearly license shall not exceed fifty square miles; and not more than one berth shall be given to an individual or firm. Any departure from this rule which special circumstances may render expedient shall be made only with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

2nd. Such licenses shall be granted under the following conditions:—

- (a) The licensee shall pay a ground rent of five dollars (\$5) per square mile.
- (b) The licensee shall also pay a royalty of 5 per cent. on the sales of all products of the berth.
- (c) Where two or more parties apply for a license for the same timber limit, their competitive tender shall be invited, and the one offering the highest sum in addition to the annual ground rent shall be granted the berth.
- (d) The licensee shall have in operation within a year from a date to be fixed in the license, and keep in operation for at least 6 months of each year of his holding, a saw mill capable of cutting daily at least ten thousand feet, board measure, of lumber.

3rd. In a case where a licensee has fully complied with all the above conditions, and where no portion of the timber berth is required for settlement, or other public purpose, of which the Minister of the Interior is to be the judge, the license shall be renewed for another year, subject to such revision of the annual rental or royalty to be paid therefor as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

4th. In unsurveyed territory the party to whom a license shall be promised shall, before the issue of said license, and before the said party shall cut any timber, cause to be made, at his own expense, under the instructions of the Surveyor General, a survey of his timber berth by a duly qualified Dominion Lands Surveyor; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

5th. In surveyed territory berths shall consist of township sections, their legal subdivisions, or fractions thereof.

The Land Prospector's Manual and Field Book.

"A handy pocket manual, well suited to the necessities of land hunters and settlers in the great North-West. No sensible man will venture there without a copy of this invaluable little work in his pocket."—*Algoma Pioneer, Sault Ste. Marie.*

"Just the very thing required."—*Col. W. N. Kennedy, Registrar, Winnipeg.*

The LAND GRANT BONDS of the Company will be received at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM payment of the purchase money for Lands.

Third.....	266	66	54	15	10	32	00	6	11	6	298	66	61	7	+
Fourth.....	266	66	54	15	10	16	00	3	5	9	282	66	58	1	7
Fifth.....	266	76	54	15	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	70	54	16	00
	\$1,600	00	£328	15	4	\$340	00	£49	6	3	\$1,810	00	£378	1	7

The ordinary conditions of sale are:—

- That all improvements placed upon land purchased shall remain thereon until final payment for the land has been made.
- That all taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements shall be paid by the purchaser.
- The Company reserve from selection at the above price all mineral, coal and wood lands, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes: and, as regards lands having some standing wood, but not hereby excluded from selection, the purchaser will only be permitted to cut a sufficient quantity for fuel, fencing, and for the erection of buildings on his land until he shall have received the final conveyance thereof.
- The mineral and coal lands and quarries, and the lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very liberal terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention to utilise them.

5. The purchaser will be required within four years from the date of the contract for the purchase of the land, to bring under cultivation and sow and reap a crop on one-half of the said land, except when otherwise expressly agreed and declared in the contract, by reason of any special obstacle to such cultivation. Dairy farming, or mixed grain and dairy farming, to an extent to be agreed upon, will be accepted as the equivalent of cultivation, entitling the settler to the rebate.

6. A Credit of \$1.25 (5s.) per acre will be allowed for all land so cultivated during four years.

7. A reservation of 100 ft. in width for right of way, or other railroad purposes will be made in all cases.

8. If the purchaser of a section, or part of a section, being a *bona fide* settler resident upon the land purchased, or upon an adjoining section, fails to carry out, in their entirety, the conditions of his contract with respect to cultivation and cropping, within the specified time, the Company reserve the right, in their own option, to diminish the quantity to be conveyed to him under his contract, to such extent that he shall not be entitled to demand a conveyance of more than double the quantity cultivated and cropped; the quantity which he may so demand not to exceed one-half of the quantity mentioned in his contract, and if not exceeding 160 acres, to be taken in the quarter section in which the greater part of such cultivation and cropping has been done; or, if in excess of 160 acres, then such excess to be taken from an adjoining quarter section; and as to the portion of the land contracted for, which the Company shall decide not to convey to such purchaser, his claim to the same shall be forfeited, and such portion shall not be conveyed to him by the Company; and thereupon the price shall be adjusted as if the contract of sale had originally been made for the portion actually conveyed to the purchaser.

The object of the foregoing clause is to prevent the Company's lands from falling into the hands of speculators, to the disadvantage of the actual settler; but as respects *bona fide* settlers, the purpose and aim of the Company is to afford them every possible consideration and facility.

9. Special contracts will be made for tracts exceeding one section for settlement purposes, or for cattle raising.

10. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its railway.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, Mr. JOHN MCTAVISH, Winnipeg, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, January, 1882.

THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK

(Illustrated.)

Consensus of Opinion.

"The information and instructions it contains are valuable, and are perfectly accurate."—*The Observer, Tilsonburg, Ont.*

"It comes out apropos, and will render good service."—*Hon. M. A. Girard, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba.*

"A very clear exposition of our system of survey, and of the Dominion Lands Law and Regulations."—*Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General of Canada.*

"I admire your book very much and will do all I can to help the sale."—*Mr. J. F. Tenant, Government Land Guide, West Lynne, Manitoba.*

"The work is very cheap, only 25 cents, and will no doubt prove a great aid to any intending immigrant."—*Weekly Monitor, Bridgetown, N.S.*

Books written for the purpose of encouraging or instructing emigrants to the British Colonies are nearly always welcome additions to useful literature. The LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK, for the use of immigrants and capitalists taking up lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada, is both welcome and opportune, for it has been published shortly after the recent changes which have been made in the policy of the Canadian Government respecting the administration of Dominion lands. Captain Allen has kept in view these recent alterations, and his manual is a succinct and careful epitome both of the requirements of the Canadian Government in respect both of 'homesteaded land' and land acquired by purchase, as well as a complete guide to the prospector in search of a farm or a settlement.

We are not aware of any other book which occupies the same ground, and we know that this eminently practical manual of Captain Allen's supplies a want which the intending emigrant greatly feels."—*Daily Telegraph, Sheffield, Eng.*

"Any who desire lucid information about how to acquire land in the far West, the conditions of settlement, the nature of homestead privileges, etc., should procure this little work."—*Monetary Times, Toronto.*

"We can cordially recommend this exceedingly cheap little work to all who are interested in the North-West. It is an indispensable guide for all intending land purchasers, capitalists, and settlers. It is really astonishing what a mass of useful information has been compressed into so moderate a space. The system of survey, with the boundary marks, is fully explained with diagrams, and so plain is the necessary explanation that, to use the author's words, 'any man hereafter lost on the prairie will be considered a fit subject for a straight jacket.' In addition to all this a third part is devoted to the provisions of the Dominion Land Act and regulations, and all that can be of service to squatter or settler. The appendix contains in concise form an account of the naturalization and homestead exemption laws, directions as to equipment, etc., to intending emigrants, with blank forms for the use of prospectors. The price of the book is only twenty-five cents, and should be in the hands of everyone whose eyes are turned towards the North-West."—*The Mail, Toronto.*

"An almost invaluable compendium for not only intending, but also already located, settlers. It will doubtless command a ready sale."—*The Daily Times, London (Eng.).* The INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont. Montreal: The MONTREAL, 11 Bouvierie St. (1)

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AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA,

BY CAPT. C. W. ALLEN, OF WINNIPEG.

SECOND EDITION

1882

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

1881

LONDON (Eng.): THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 BOUVERIE ST. (FLEET ST.)
TORONTO AND NIAGARA FALLS, ONT: THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY.
MONTREAL: THE MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY.

Printed by C. W. Mitchell, 6, 8 and 10 Elgin St., Ottawa.

(Entered, according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, by Charles William Allen, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.)

INTRODUCTION.

This little work is presented to the public in the hope of supplying a serious want hitherto experienced by all who have gone to the North-West with the object of taking up Dominion lands; and its appearance at the present time will, no doubt, be accepted as particularly opportune, owing to the important changes in the method of survey inaugurated during the season of 1881, a circumstance calculated to confuse the partial knowledge of the matter which many pioneer settlers already possess.

The author has endeavoured to avoid, so far as possible, the use of technical phraseology in explaining theoretic principles governing the surveys, while describing as fully as is compatible with the limited space at his disposal, and with the aid of numerous original diagrams, a subject more scientifically treated in the revised *Manual shewing the System of Survey of the Dominion Lands*,* recently published, exclusively for the instruction and guidance of surveyors employed by the Government, by authority of the Minister of the Interior.

The synopsis of the various Acts and Regulations affecting the settlement of the public lands will relieve many a farmer of the unaccustomed labour of searching through the Statutes for information here presented in a convenient and intelligible form; and the skeleton diagrams of Townships and Sections in the Appendix, the latter of which are drawn according to the same scale as the topographical maps available for examination at the Dominion Lands Office for each District, cannot fail to be of great service to every land hunter requiring to make memoranda respecting the part of the country he visits.

No attempt has been made to include within the scope of a publication whose purpose is so specific such general information regarding that "land of illimitable possibilities" as may be found in the valuable pamphlets written by Mr. Thos. Spence and others. Its aim is the not less useful one of supplementing the labours of those gentlemen by breaking entirely new ground.

In conclusion, the author would express his grateful acknowledgments for the kindly assistance rendered him by various officers of the Department of the Interior, whose welcome suggestions on several points have not only enhanced the practical value of the *LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL*, but invested it with an authority semi-official in character.

*The original *Manual*, prepared by Col. J. S. Dennis (at that time Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,) was issued in 1871. The revised edition, published in pursuance of the legislation of 1881, was edited, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Russell, the present Surveyor-General, by Capt. E. G. Deville, D.T.S., F.R.A.S., a retired Officer of the French Navy, now Inspector of Surveys.

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HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE,

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DROPSTY,
FLUTTERING
OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
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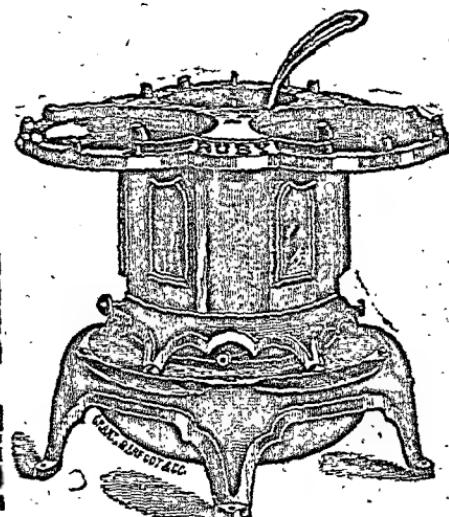
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BOWELS OR BLOOD,

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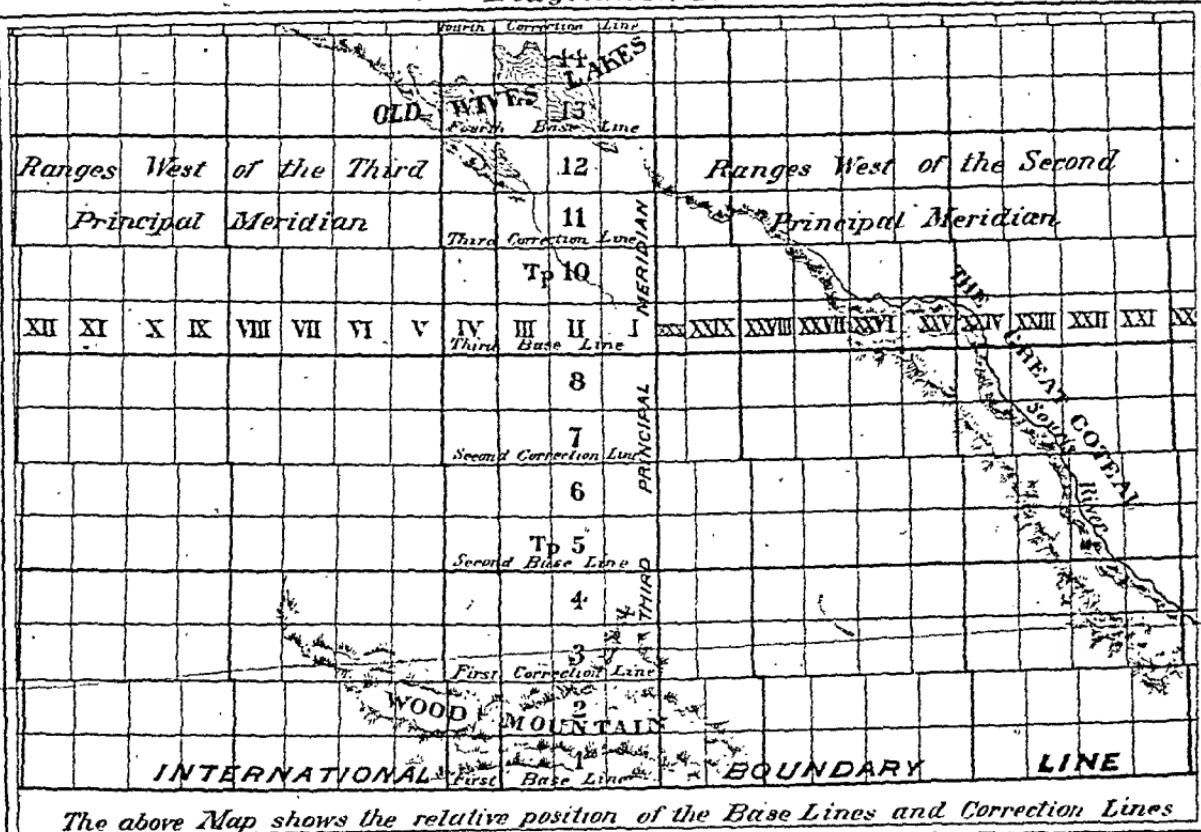
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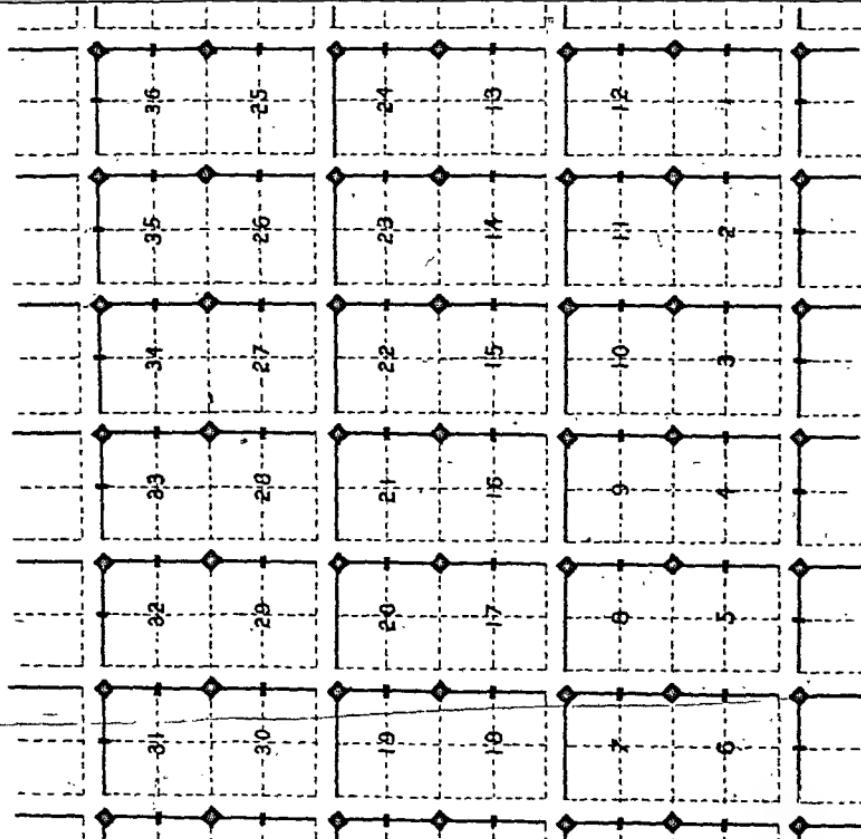
ONE AND ONLY J. J. NOONAN WITH OUT SEEING

Diagram No I.



The above Map shows the relative position of the Base Lines and Correction Lines

Diagram N° II.



A Township,

as surveyed under the present system.

The dark lines show all lines marked on the ground, with position of posts.

N.B. Road allowances are one chain wide.

McPHILLIPS BROS.,

Dominion Land Surveyors
AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Rooms 5, 6, 7, and 8, BIGGS BLOCK,
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" " *OWEN SOUND* " "

Eastward Bound—Steamers leave *DULUTH* Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Steamers leave *PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING* Wednesdays & Sundays.

Passengers landing at Quebec will ask for Tickets via "COLLINGWOOD LINE." They will then proceed by *Grand Trunk Railway* to Toronto, and there take the *Northern Railway* to Collingwood, or the *Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway* to *Owen Sound*, joining the steamer five hours after leaving Toronto.

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The Shortest Lake-and-Rail Route to the North-West is via the "Collingwood Line;" steamers sailing through the beautiful Island scenery along the inside sheltered waters of the *Georgian Bay*; then behind the *Great Manitoulin Island*, which lies between them and the broad waters of *Lake Huron*; and then up the *St. Mary's River* to *Lake Superior*.

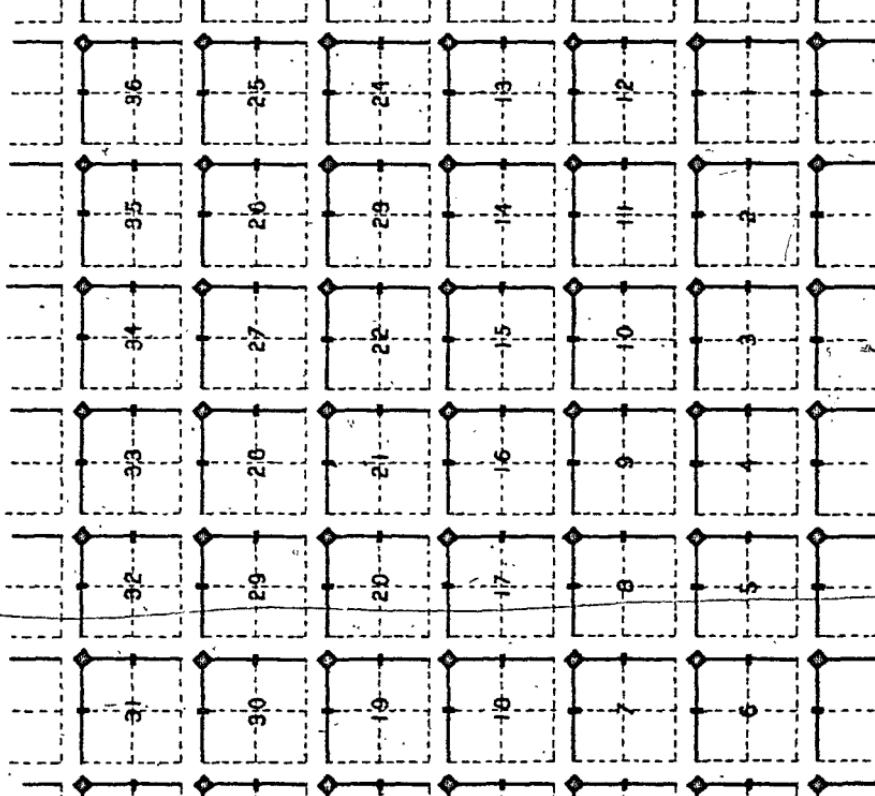
Lord Dufferin, in 1877, and *The Marquis of Lorne*, in 1881, selected the "Collingwood Line" steamers and route when, making their *Vice-regal Progress* to the North-West.

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Tables, enquire of connecting Railways, or

Barlow Cumberland,
General Traffic Manager, 35 Yonge St., Toronto.

Diagram N^o. III.



A Township

as surveyed under the old system.
The dark lines show all lines marked on
the ground, with position of posts.
N.B. Road allowances are 1 Chin 50 l'ks wide.

Diagram N^o. IV.

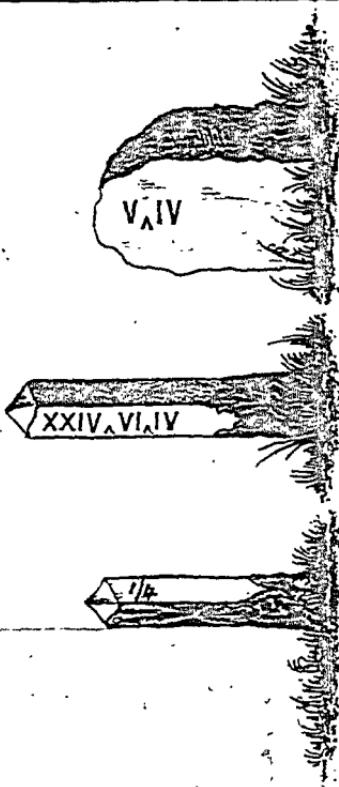


Fig. 2. Quarter Section Post. Fig. 3. Section Post. Stone Corner.



Fig. 4. Earth Mound and Post.

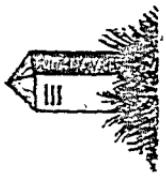
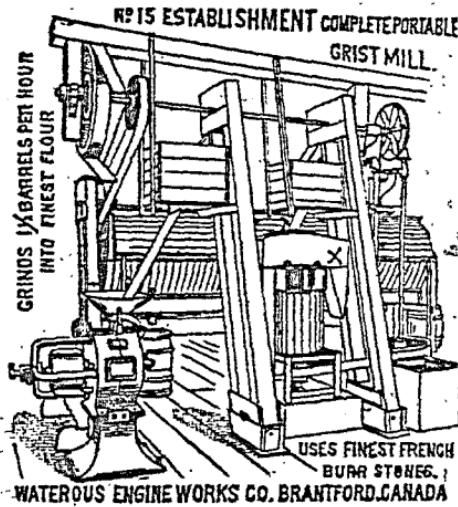


Fig. 5. Post in Mound.



Fig. 6. Stone Mound. Fig. 7. Witness Mound.

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PORTABLE GRIST MILL,

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Plate A.—2-run Mill, showing our No. 26 Establishment, Price, complete, \$2,800.



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Can be taken apart
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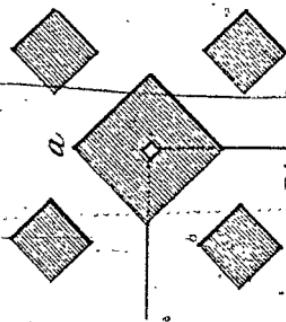
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Diagram N^o. V.

Fig. 2



*Plan of
corner mound,
(on Ordinary lines.)*

*Plan of
Section Corner Mound,
(on Correction lines.)*

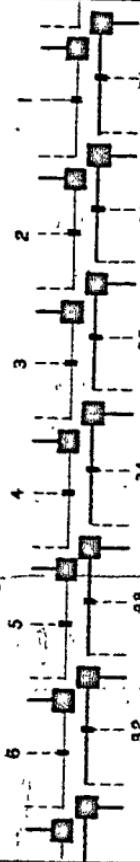
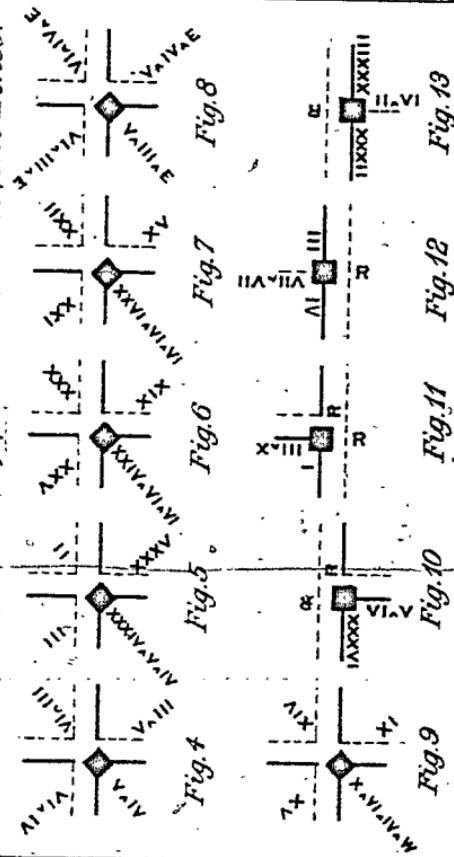
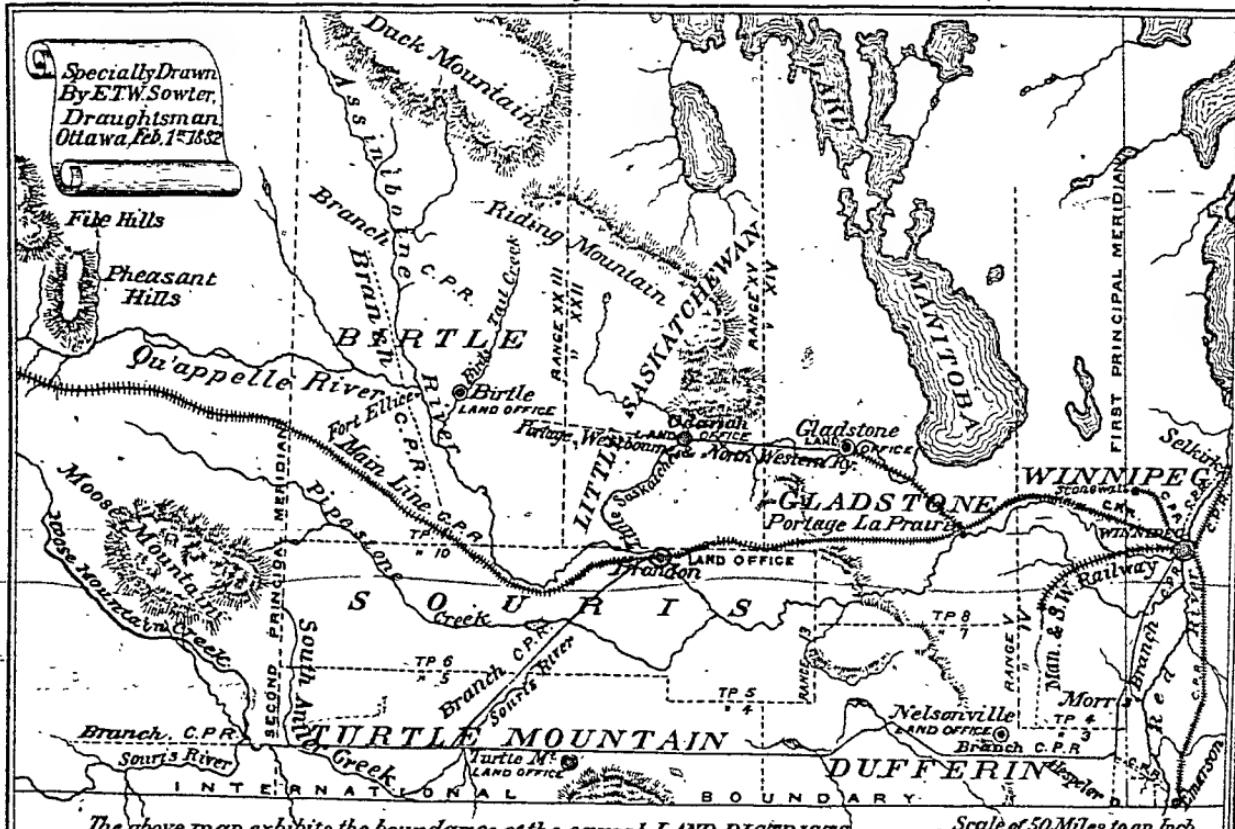


Fig. 3, showing position of posts on Correction Lines.



The above afford illustrations of the method of marking the posts.
See Page 8.

Diagram No VI.



The above map exhibits the boundaries of the several LAND DISTRICTS together with the location of the Office of the Local Agent in charge of each.

N.B.— The Railway Routes were supplied by the authorities of the Several Railways.

NORTH-WEST TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SARNIA LINE,

*Running in connection with the GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN,
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ONLY ONE DAY LONGER THAN ALL RAIL!

One of the Steamers of this Line will during the season of navigation (weather permitting), leave SARNIA every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 p.m., calling the following day at Goderich, Kincardine, and Southampton for Ports on Lakes Huron and Superior; calling regularly at Thunder Bay, the Lake Superior terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and connecting at Duluth with trains for all points in the North-West. RETURNING, will leave DULUTH every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, on arrival of trains from Winnipeg and North-West points.

Tickets can be had from any Agent of above Railways. Be sure they read via N. W. T. Co., and save both time and money. All required information will be furnished on application.

HENRY BEATTY, General Manager, Sarnia.

INDEX

Allen, Alf. H., Analyst and Assayer, Sheffield, Eng..... Page 3C
 All Round Route and Western Tourists' Guide, The; back fly leaf
 Batterby's Dominion Pocket Ry. & Travellers' Guide..... page 22
 Beaver Line of Steamships (To Liverpool) 48
 Bell Telephone Company, The; Montreal and Winnipeg 54
 Bengough, Moore, & Bengough, *Grip* back of map
 Burdock Blood Bitters, T. Milburn & Co., Toronto..... facing Diag. I
 Campbell's Oscillating Monitor Churn..... page ii
 Canadian Farmer, The..... opp. introduction
 Canadian Pacific Express Company page ii
 Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Land Department back of cover
 do do do Land Regulations in full back of map
 Cheap and Safe Insurance, I.O.F. page 18
 Comerical Organic Analysis, Practice of; A. H. Allen 16
 Cox, G., Engraver, Lithographer, &c., Ottawa..... opp. introduction
 Crawford, W. & Co., Civil Engineers, etc., Winnipeg page iv
 Crotty, H. S. & Co., Real Estate and Insurance Agents 30
 Daily *Expositor*, The; Brantford, Ont 24
 Daily *Witness*, The Montreal; \$3 a year appendix
 Destremps, Louis G., Architect, etc. opp. introduction
 Dispatch, The; A. Digman, Proprietor, Stratford page 24
 Dominion Barb Wire Fence Company, Montreal 58
 Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont. 42
 Dominion Line of Steamships (To Liverpool) 46
 Elliott, G. B., Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Agt. 12
 Emerson International, The; Daily and Weekly 14
 Evans, S. T. A., Dominion Land Surveyor. opp. introduction
 Excursions to the North-West, D. A. Holbrook, Toronto 36
 Extract of Coffee, Lyman's Concentrated 44
 Gibbons, W., Proprietor Rapid City Standard 12 and vi
 Great Western Railway of Canada, The vii
 International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, back fly leaf
 Jackson, O. P., Commission Merchant, Emerson..... page 12
 Kellond, R. A., Solicitor of Patents, Montreal. opp. introduction
 Labour-saving Machinery, A. Harris, Son & Co. front cover
 La Rivière, Black, & Co., Real Estate Agents, Winnipeg page 12
 L'Aurore, \$1 per year appendix
 Le Manitoba, published at St. Boniface, Manitoba..... ii
 Lyman's Universal Pain Reliever page 44
 Macdonald, A., Banker, &c., Battleford, N.W.T 8
 Macdonald & Co., A., Bankers, &c., Edmonton, N.W.T. 16
 Manitoba Directory, 1882; J. Henderson, Winnipeg 10
 Manitoba Mountaineer, The; Nelsonville, Manitoba 20
 Marquette Review & Portage Times, Portage la Prairie 34
 Maxwell & Co., D.; Farm Implem't Dealers, Winnipeg. back fly leaf
 McBroom, George; Seedsman, London, Ont..... iii
 McPhillips, Bros., D. L. Surveyors, etc., Winnipeg. opp. Diag. II
 Millbrook Messenger, The; published by Alf. E. Hayter page 24
 Mitchell, Geo.; Conveyancer, &c., Rat Portage. opp. introduction
 Money to Lend; Ross, Killam, & Haggart, Winnipeg. page 38
 Monitor Oil Stove; R. F. Carter & Co., Niagara Falls. 52
 Montreal Weekly Witness, \$1 per year. appendix
 Morris Herald, The (J. Hooper.) Morris, Man. 8
 Mortimer, A., Book-binder, Lithographer, etc. front fly leaf
 Murray, T. P.; Auctioneer, Land Agent, &c., Winnipeg v
 Norman's Electric Belt Institution back of map
 North-West Tent Factory (R. Browne). opp. introduction
 Northern Messenger, The; 30c. a year. appendix
 North-West Trading Company (Limited), Winnipeg page 4
 North-West Transportation Co., The (Sarnia Line) opp. Diag. VI
 Ottawa Daily Citizen, The; also Semi-Weekly page 32
 Ottawa Daily and Weekly Free Press, The. 56
 Peruvian Syrup, Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston 30
 Pilot Mound Signal, (The R. H. Spedding). opp. introduction
 Picton Times, The; J. J. Bell, Picton, Ont page 24
 Pond's Extract, the Great Family Remedy. viii
 Portable Grist and Saw Mills (Waterous Engine Co.) opp. Diag. IV
 Prairie Queen Breaker; Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls 60
 Pritchard & Mingard, Engravers, &c., Ottawa 22
 Progress, The; Rat Portage, Manitoba. back of map
 Red River Valley Line (St. P. M. & M. Ry). opp. i
 Royal Route to Manitoba (Collingwood Line). opp. Diag. III
 Ruby Oil Stove; The Oshawa Stove Company. ii
 Ruttan & Co., J. F.; Real Estate Agents, Winnipeg page 2
 Saskatchewan Herald, The; P. G. Laurie, Battleford. 30
 Saunders & Grant, Painters, Decorators, &c., Winnipeg 4
 Select Farming Lands; A. W. Ross, Winnipeg 26
 Sewing Machines (The Wanzer "C") back cover
 Shepard, W. A. & Co., Brokers & Land Agts, Winnipeg page 30
 Simmon's & Co., Wholesale Stationers, London, Eng. 30
 Sowter, E. T. W.; Draughtsman, &c., Ottawa 50
 St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. H. Hogan, Proprietor. 40
 Sun, The; Daily and Weekly. W. H. Nagle, Winnipeg 50
 Toronto Bridge Company, J. H. Bartlett, Manager i
 Toronto News Company; A. S. Irving, Manager back of map
 Turne', J. J., Tent and Sail Manufacturer. ii
 Vaughan, Dennis, & Co., Land Brokers, &c., Winnipeg. 6
 Vennor's Almanac for 1832 40
 Waterous Engine Company, Brantford, Ont. opp. Diag. IV & V
 Weekly Times, The; Rowe & Co., Winnipeg. page 62
 West Lynne Southern Manitoba Times. back of map
 Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, (50 cents. and \$1). 20
 Young, Archibald, Manitoba, Land Agent, Toronto. 28

CONTENTS.

PART I.

HOW TO PROSPECT FOR LAND.

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY,	1
SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT,	1
ESSENTIAL INFORMATION,	5
HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION,	9
HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES,	9

PART II.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES,	13
SECTIONS,	13
SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS,	17
THE ORDER OF SURVEY,	17
HOW SURVEYED LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND,	19
THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY,	25
LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS,	27

PART III.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOMINION LANDS LAW, ETC.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS,	31
PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS,	33
FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED,	33
IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY,	35
THE POSITION OF SQUATTERS,	35
CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE,	37
THE VARIOUS RESERVES,	39
USEFUL HINTS TO LAND PROSPECTORS,	41

THE APPENDIX—SEE PAGE 47.

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PART I.

HOW TO PROSPECT FOR LAND.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.—SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.—ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.—HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.—HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

The object of a trip on the prairie, for the purpose of selecting lands to homestead or purchase, can be attained with much more satisfaction and success by the organization of a small party, composed of from two to four persons. If the number exceeds the latter figure, disputes are apt to arise, through conflict of interests, when the choice of locations has to be arrived at. Two companions may get along very well; but, in following up lines, setting off right angles, and in some other situations, the presence of at least three persons will be found to facilitate operations. In case of a break-down, getting "stuck" in a swamp or coulée, or the occurrence of any other contingency of prairie travel, it will be found that "many hands make light work" in overcoming the difficulty. The expense of such an expedition, moreover, will fall much lighter upon the individual, if shared *per capita* among several explorers participating in the use of a joint outfit.*

SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.

The necessary articles with which to equip a party of Land Prospectors are but few in number, and, with the single exception of means of transportation, very inexpensive. The quantity of provisions to be taken along must be determined (1) by the number of the party; (2) by the length of time it is expected the trip will last; and (3) by the possibility of obtaining further supplies while in the field.

Land hunters will find it to their great advantage, no matter what may be their transportation facilities, to travel on such an excursion as lightly laden as possible, for, by duly observing this consideration, they will be able to pass without check over rough country and through bad places, which would be altogether impossible if they carried much freight.

The most convenient way, if the Prospectors do not already possess teams of their own, will be for them to purchase or hire a waggon (if a light one, all the better) drawn by a pair of native ponies. As these hardy animals thrive on the grass of the prairie mea-

* In the North-West the term "outfit" is understood as including not only the transport accommodation and equipment of a party, but even the commercial stock in trade of a mercantile venture.

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dows, the necessity for the party carrying with them oats or other forage may be obviated.

An alternative plan—almost equally good, and rather less expensive—would be to purchase or hire a Red River cart (drawn either by ox * or native pony) to carry the tent, blankets, and provisions of the party, the land hunters themselves going afoot. A party so provided may travel slowly, it is true; but, like the snail, they will carry their home along with them, and can go anywhere.

An extra horse, with saddle and bridle †, will be found a useful adjunct to the outfit; and such should be equipped with breast-band and rope traces arranged, like those worn by the charger of a non-commissioned officer of field artillery, so that the animal can be readily attached to the vehicle should aid be necessary to enable it to pass over an awkward spot.

The following lists include the requisites for practical and economical Prospectors; and, though every article mentioned may not by some be deemed indispensable, these catalogues will, no doubt, be found of assistance to novices organizing such an expedition for the first time:

* Oxen in the North-West are almost invariably put in harness, a more efficient and humane method of attaching them to the vehicle than the old-fashioned system of yoking.

† Much waste of time may be prevented, when on the prairie, in selecting trails, as well as in the searching for mounds and planting of flags, if a mounted member of the party undertakes these useful duties. A man on horseback obtains such a much better view of the country than do those who go afoot, and his movements should be so much quicker.

Party Outfit: A general map of the portion of Manitoba or the North-West Territories to be visited; a telescope or binocular field-glass; a pocket compass *; a measuring tape or chain; a cross-staff †; three light rods, about eight or ten feet long, all the better if iron-shod, with a strip of white calico as a flag for each; a tent (size according to number of party,) provided with poles if for prairie use; a camp-kettle; a frying-pan; a tea-pot; an axe; an auger; a butcher's knife; a lantern; a scythe and whetstone ‡; a halter, bell, § and pair of hobbles for each animal; 50 feet of one inch

* It should be remembered that the needle of the magnetic compass does not point exactly to the true north, the amount of variation being different according to locality. In the North-West the true north is from fourteen degrees, in Manitoba, to twenty-four degrees, near the Rocky Mountains, west of the direction in which the needle points. An approximate allowance should therefore be made.

† A "cross-staff," which is a simple but most useful implement with which to perform a rough survey, is very easy of construction, being a piece of board, say two inches in thickness, with two grooves sawn across the surface at right angles to each other. This is then firmly screwed upon a staff about five feet long, the foot of which should be sharpened to a point, and also be iron-shod if convenient. The head of a cross-staff may be either square or circular, but one of the latter form has a better look, and is less liable to damage in travelling. The length of the grooves need not exceed six or eight inches.

‡ When mosquitoes are very troublesome, animals will not leave the "smu ge" to graze, and it may be necessary to cut grass for them.

§ The use of bells will obviate much trouble in finding animals feeding in a country where there are bluffs or patches of woods.

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rope; a spade; strong cord; and nails and screws.

N. B.—A coal-oil stove * will be found very useful in a prairie region absolutely destitute of wood. It should, however, be enclosed in a small box that would serve to preserve it from injury while travelling, and protect it from the wind when in use.

Groceries and Provisions: Bacon; potatoes or beans; biscuits; flour; tea or coffee; sugar; pepper, salt, and mustard; molasses; dried apples; coal oil; matches; soap; baking powder; and candles.

Personal Requisites: Each member of the party should supply himself with the following: THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK; red-and-blue pencil; black-lead pencil; knife, fork, and spoon; tin plate and pint drinking cup; change of shirt, drawers, and socks; a towel; a pair of blankets; mosquito bars; a waterproof coat, poncho, or sheet; and long boots†. A buffalo robe would be found desirable in early spring or late in the fall.

One or two guns among the party would provide, during the proper seasons, variety for the bill of fare.

* A stove of this kind will be found invaluable by a settler's wife during the preliminary stages of establishing a home on the prairie, as, owing to its non-radiation of heat, it can be used inside of a shanty having no partitions without causing discomfort, where any other kind of stove would be found intolerable.

† These will be found very comfortable for wear in the early morning, when the long grass is heavy with dew. They may be discarded later in the day.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.

When the Prospectors have made up their minds as to the particular part of the country they will explore in search of farms to suit their requirements, they should ascertain in which Land-District the locality is situate, and proceed to the office of the "Local Agent" in charge, who is the official representative of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. [See Diagram No. VI, exhibiting the boundaries of the various Land Districts east of the Second Principal Meridian.] Here they will be furnished, free of cost, with all the information the Agent's books contain calculated to assist the would-be settler or purchaser in making his selection with the least possible difficulty and loss of time.* The following suggestions are offered as indicating the general information that should be obtained of a Local Agent:—

1. As to the most promising localities the District contains, having regard to the primary requisites, viz: Rich land, sufficiency of timber, and good water.

2. Should all of these desiderata not be attainable in any locality that appears attractive, it would be important to ascertain what prospect there

* One or more "land guides" are attached to each Dominion Lands Office to assist intending settlers to find the localities they wish to inspect; but their services are chiefly required for conducting large parties of immigrants arriving from Europe. With the assistance of this MANUAL, small parties composed of men of ordinary intelligence and perseverance can carry out their purpose more satisfactorily on their "own hook."

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would be of making up any particular deficiency. For instance, whether wood-lots would be obtainable, if the country it is proposed to locate in should be open prairie; or what results would be likely to attend the sinking of wells, if there be no permanent fresh water lakes, ponds, or streams in the locality.

3. Present facilities for reaching the townships under enquiry should be ascertained; and the prospects of securing improved means of transportation and communication, in the near future, might also be taken into consideration.

After deciding in what particular townships they will pursue their search, the Prospectors should obtain the following specific information in regard to them:—

1. As to which quarter-sections have already been entered for by other parties, all of which should be carefully crossed off on one of the blank township diagrams in the Appendix. These being closed against further entry (unless in case of cancellation on account of non-fulfilment of conditions,) the unmarked quarter-sections will shew at a glance all the lands in the township that it is necessary to examine. The diagram itself exhibits, in blank, the even-numbered sections, which are the only sections available for homesteading or pre-emption; the remainder being obtainable by purchase *only*, from the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, or private proprietors who have already acquired them.

2. As to the characteristics of the locality. The

Local Agent, on request, will show to an applicant a copy of the official map of the survey of any particular township, drawn on a scale of two inches to the mile. From this the Prospector may note upon a section diagram (also in the Appendix) any features distinguishing the quarter-sections still open for entry. The points to be specially observed and marked down are:—

- (a) The quality of the soil—whether classified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class.
- (b) Whether the land is prairie, timbered, wet, or swampy.
- (c) The course of any creek, and the position of any lake or pond (fresh, salt, or alkaline) not exhibited in the general map.
- (d) The situation of swamp or hay lands.
- (e) The location of such timber or brush as there may be.
- (f) The direction of any road or trail traversing the land.

As most Prospectors are not likely to be provided with the means of sketching such features on the blank diagrams in all the ordinary colours employed in topography, the following system is suggested, as practically sufficient for enquirers who have provided themselves with a blue-and-red pencil as well as the ordinary black-lead one:—

- Leave open prairie (*blank*) blank.
- Show streams, lakes, and ponds (*blue*) in blue.
- Show swamps (*green dots on yellow ground*) by dotting in with blue.
- Show wooded land (*green*) in red.

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Show scrub or brush (*in green dots*) by dotting in with red.

Show brule, or wood land, burnt over (*light brown*) in blue, dotted over with red.

Show ridges or hills by sketching them in with black.

Show roads or trails by dotting in with black.

N.B.—The colours in italics given above are those employed in the ordinary topography of such maps as the Prospectors will examine at any Land Office.

Having thus noted the principal features on the blank diagrams of their field-books, the prospectors should finally seek information as to the best trail to follow in order to reach the townships they purpose examining, and this should be sketched down on the general map.

HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.

Upon nearing the locality to be explored, the party should keep on the look-out for a "mound." So soon as one is perceived, an examination of the marks upon the post in its centre [See Diagram No. V.] will acquaint the Prospectors with the exact situation in which they then stand. Any person who comprehends the meaning of the inscriptions on township or section corner posts cannot possibly get lost within the surveyed districts of the North-West, and, with or without the aid of a compass, he should experience little difficulty in keeping on the course he wishes to follow.

Having at last reached such a mound in immediate proximity to one of the sections it is desired to examine, in order to reach the actual spot it is only necessary to follow up one of the surveyed lines leading in the proper direction, which may be readily done by the following method : Let two members of the party be designated "A" and "B." Let A plant the cross-staff against the post in the centre of the mound, and by use of the pocket-compass, and allowing for the variation, set one of the grooves in the direction of north-and-south. Then let B, on horseback, start off in the required direction (whether north, south, east, or west,) A directing him by motions, so that he proceeds on a correct course. When he has gone about half a mile, he should be able to find the mound erected at the quarter-section corner (marked with the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " sign only.) Here he may plant his flag. Two points being thus absolutely established, by placing the cross-staff on either of them, and aligning one of its grooves on the flag planted upon the other, lines can be set off, either north-and-south or east-and-west, with almost perfect accuracy. All that is necessary is for A to glance through the groove pointing in the particular direction required, to be able to direct B upon a true course any distance within the range of his sight.

HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

To ascertain the true centre of any section, or the position of a section or quarter-section corner

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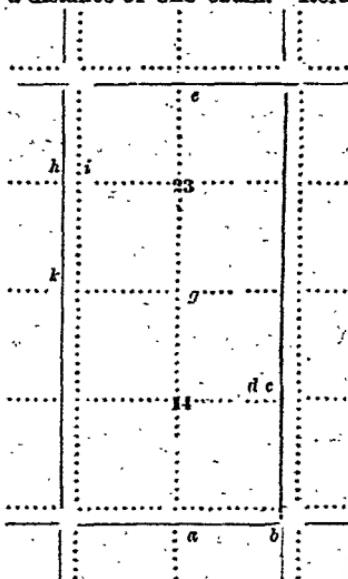
on any unsurveyed line, is a very simple matter with the aid of the cross-staff, by adopting the following method:—

To find the centre of Sect. 14:—Let B plant one flag on the mound at *a*, and another on that at *b*; and let A plant the cross-staff at *c*, aligning one of the grooves on the flag at *b*. Then let B plant a third flag a few chains west of *c*, being directed by A through the groove pointing in that direction; and call this fresh point *d*. Finally, let A walk westward, according to the line indicated by the flags at *d* and *c*, until he can not only align those flags through the one groove, but that standing at *a* through the groove pointing south. When this is the case, the point whereon the cross-staff then stands will be the actual centre of the section; and a picket to mark its position, thus ascertained, may now be driven in.

To find the point *g*, where the unsurveyed line dividing the two sections is intersected, a similar plan may be followed by obtaining the requisite bearings from the mounds most convenient.

In order to determine the relative position of any of the corners of sections or quarter-sections occurring on the unsurveyed limit of a road allowance, the most ready plan is to plant the cross-staff at the post in the mound immediately opposite the point it is desired to ascertain, and align one of its grooves upon a flag erected on some

adjacent mound. The corner to be located may then be measured, in the direction of the other groove, at a distance of one chain. Referring to the accom-



panying dia-
gram, and sup-
posing it is re-
quired to locate
the north-west
corner of the S.
W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23:
Let B plant a
flag on the
mound at *k*. A,
taking his pos-
ition by the
mound at *h*, and
having aligned
the cross-staff on
this flag, will
direct B, where
to plant a sec-
ond flag, at
rather more
than a chain's
length towards
the east, by

means of the groove pointing in that direction. All that now remains is to measure one chain from *h* to *z*, and drive in a picket.

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TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.—SECTIONS.—SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.—THE ORDER OF SURVEY.—HOW SURVEYED LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND.—THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.—LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

Under the improved system of survey, now in force, Dominion lands in the North-West Territories are laid off in four-sided "townships," almost square in form, bounded on their east and west sides by lines which are meridians of longitude (*i.e.*, radiating from the North Pole,) and on the north and south sides by lines which are chords of the circular parallels of latitude intersecting such meridians.

A township measures on its east and west sides, from centre to centre of the road allowances which form its actual boundaries, exactly 483 chains, and on its north and south sides 486 chains, more or less, subject to the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, as the case may be, caused by the curvature of the surface of the Globe.

Townships are numbered in regular order northward from the 49th Parallel of north latitude, which forms the International Boundary Line between the territories of Canada and those of the United States [See Diagram No. I] and

they lie in "ranges" which are numbered in regular succession westward of certain standard north-and-south lines first established, under the name of "principal meridians," which are distinctly set down on all Government maps.* There are also certain ranges lying (and-numbered) east of the First Principal Meridian, and likewise some townships lying (and numbered) south of the 49th Parallel; but these latter are situate east of the Lake of the Woods.

SECTIONS.

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile, more or less (the exact area being, like that of the township itself, subject to the convergence or divergence of meridians,) together with certain road allowances, having a width of one chain, on each

* The First Principal Meridian runs northward from a point on the International Boundary about eleven miles west of the town of Emerson. The Second Principal Meridian is established upon the 102nd meridian of west longitude, passing about thirty miles west of Fort Ellice. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Principal Meridians are identical with the 106th, 110th, and 114th meridians of longitude respectively.

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section line running north-and-south, and on every alternate section line running east-and-west. [See Diagram No. II.]

The sections are laid out of the precise width of eighty chains (or eighty-one chains, including the contiguous road allowance), on certain lines running east-and-west called "base lines;" and the meridians bounding sections are drawn thence both northward and southward to the depth of two townships, to certain "correction lines." [See Diagram No. I.]

All sections *south* of a base line will accordingly have their northern and southern boundary lines rather more than eighty chains, while the northern and southern boundaries of sections in the townships laid off *north* of the same base line will correspondingly measure somewhat less than the normal dimension of eighty chains.



The above diagram serves to exhibit the discrepancies arising from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, though in an exaggerated degree for the purpose of distinct illustration. It will be readily seen that the area of the sections

into which the township surveyed *north* of the base line *A-B* is subdivided decrease in area the farther from such base line they are situate, while, in the case of the sections in another township laid off upon the same base line, but to the *south* of it, the very reverse is the case.*

The survey upon each base line † is carried, northward and southward, to the depth of two tiers of townships. Thus, as four tiers in all are surveyed from each several base line, the meridians forming the eastern and western boundaries of the sections necessarily approach, though they do not exactly meet, each other at a distance of two townships from such base lines. Terminating upon opposite sides of the road allowance, they produce what is technically known as the "jog," resulting from their want of parallelism, which is shewn upon the correction lines; ‡ already spoken of, and as exhibited in Diagram No. I.

* Though the above particulars are given in explanation of the system of survey, the discrepancy resulting within the latitudes bounding the Fertile Belt are practically inappreciable to the settler, the difference between the length of the north and south boundaries of a township being actually only a few links more or less than a chain, according to the particular township in question; or the difference is only about half a foot between the northern and southern boundary of a quarter-section, a distance of half a mile.

† The First Base Line is identical with the 49th Parallel of north latitude (the International Boundary.) The Second Base Line runs east and west between Townships 4 and 5; the Third between Townships 8 and 9; and so on, northerly, in regular succession, at intervals of every four tiers of townships.

‡ The First Correction Line is between Townships 2 and 3; the Second, between Townships 6 and 7; the Third, between Townships 10 and 11; and so on, in regular succession, at intervals of four townships.

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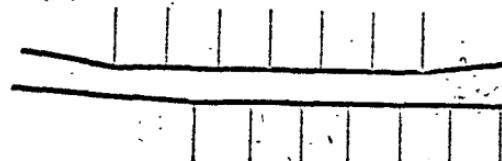
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Lecturer on Chemistry at the Sheffield School of Medicine; Public Analyst for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Northern Division of Derbyshire, and the Boroughs of Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Barnsley, and Doncaster.

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The above figure shows, in an exaggerated degree, how irregular width of the road allowances on all correction lines results from the same cause.

SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.

Each section of a township is subdivided into "quarter-sections" containing 160 acres each, or half a mile square, more or less, as shown in the accompanying diagram, and they are referred to respectively as the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, or the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section of which they form part.

N.

	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	
W.			E.
	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	

Quarter-sections.

The terms "half-quarter-section" and "quarter-quarter-section" are legal designations expressing

the quantity of 80 and 40 acres respectively; but, to facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a half-quarter-section, the quarter-sections comprising every separate section are, in accordance with the boundaries of the same as planted in the original survey, supposed to be further subdivided each into four quarter-quarter-sections (of 40 acres each) and these may be referred to by the numbers as shewn on the following diagram of a section so cut up into "legal subdivisions":

			N.
	13	14	15
	12	11	10
W.	5	6	7
	4	3	2
			E.
			9

"Legal Subdivisions" of a Section.

The entry-certificates and letters patent describing wood-lots disposed of by the Government to settlers designate such small parcels of land by referring to them as certain parts of legal subdivisions numbered as above shewn. Wood-lots are generally rectangular, having a narrow front upon a section line.

THE ORDER OF SURVEY.

Previous to the subdivision of Dominion lands into townships, sections, and quarter-sections, the

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19 and 20.	0 61	1 22	1 83	38 and 39.	0 84	1 63	2 52
20 and 21.	0 62	1 24	1 86	39 and 40.	0 86	1 72	2 58
21 and 22.	0 63	1 26	1 89	40 and 41.	0 88	1 78	2 64
22 and 23.	0 64	1 28	1 92	41 and 42.	0 90	1 80	2 70
23 and 24.	0 65	1 30	1 95	42 and 43.	0 92	1 84	2 76
24 and 25.	0 66	1 32	1 98	43 and 44.	0 95	1 90	2 82
25 and 26.	0 67	1 34	2 01	44 and 45.	0 98	1 96	2 94
26 and 27.	0 68	1 36	2 04	45 and 46.	1 02	2 04	3 00
27 and 28.	0 69	1 38	2 07	46 and 47.	1 07	2 14	3 27
28 and 29.	0 70	1 40	2 10	47 and 48.	1 14	2 23	3 42
29 and 30.	0 71	1 42	2 13	48 and 49.	1 22	2 44	3 66
30 and 31.	0 72	1 44	2 16	49 and 50.	1 35	2 70	4 05
31 and 32.	0 73	1 46	2 19	50 and 51.	1 45	2 90	4 35
32 and 33.	0 74	1 48	2 22	51 and 52.	1 55	3 10	4 65
33 and 34.	0 75	1 50	2 25	52 and 53.	1 65	3 30	4 95
34 and 35.	0 76	1 52	2 28	53 and 54.	1 75	3 50	5 25
35 and 36.	0 78	1 56	2 34	54 and 55.	1 85	3 70	5 55
36 and 37.	0 80	1 60	2 40				

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portion of the country to be so surveyed is laid off in "blocks" of sixteen townships each, by projecting the several base lines and meridian lines which are required to form the boundaries of each block. These block surveys are specially arranged for by the Government in advance of immediate requirements for subdivision into townships, and by this means a general knowledge of the features of the country is first obtained.

The outlines of the townships included within such a block are next surveyed, by a different surveyor, whose report extends the knowledge of the locality already in possession of the Department.

Lastly, the townships whose outlines have been thus already defined are subdivided, upon contract, by a third surveyor, who is required to plant upon the ground all the interior posts or other monuments shewn in Diagram No. II, and also to set down in his field-notes all facts necessary to a complete topographical report of the country. The returns of these contract surveyors, the accuracy of which is ensured by a system of inspection, constitute a valuable fund of intelligence regarding the soil and general resources of the North-West, which is available for statesmen, investors, or settlers interested in the progress and development of the country.

When the survey of townships progresses so far west that a fresh principal meridian is reached, the fractional townships resulting from the "jog" on the correction lines are not absorbed into the

adjoining ranges; but they are allowed to constitute an independent range of such broken townships, [See Range XXX., Diagram No. I.].

HOW SURVEY LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND.

The course of every line surveyed in the North-West is marked upon the ground by the planting or erection of such posts, stones, mounds, or other monuments as will serve the temporary purpose of guiding Prospectors through the country, and which also constitute permanent landmarks to establish the legal boundaries of farms held by different proprietors.*

Only a single row of posts (or other monuments) to indicate the corners of townships, sections, or quarter-sections is placed on the ground to show the line surveyed, except in the case of correction lines. Such posts (or other monuments) are invariably planted along the *western* limit of the road allowance on all lines running north-and-south, and in the *southern* limit of the road allowance on all lines running east-and-west. It follows, accordingly, that such corner posts always

* It is not only mischievous and improper, but in law a felony, to remove, alter, or deface any landmark established by the original surveys of the Government. Settlers should therefore never remove such in order to plant a fence or construct a ditch, but conserve the evidences of the true boundaries of their farms with the most jealous care. Land Prospectors also should disown any disposition, by reckless companions, to interfere with the monuments on any pretence.

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stand on the north-east corner of the township, section, or quarter-section to which they belong; also, that these single lines of posts govern the relative position of the corners on the opposite sides of the road allowance (or road allowances) on which they stand, whether the same may be those of adjacent townships, sections, or quarter-sections. [See Diagram No. II.]

On correction-lines, however, the boundaries on both sides of the road allowance are planted with monuments indicating the township, section, and quarter-section corners [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. V.]

The kind of monument employed varies somewhat, according to the material available in the locality surveyed; but the position in which all such are placed is governed by unalterable rules, and the inscriptions or marks are all in conformity.

In a timbered country, a post three inches square, and showing two feet above ground [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. IV.] is firmly planted at the township or section corner to be indicated, and it bears marks as hereafter described. The post distinguishing a quarter-section corner in such a region is three inches wide, being flattened on two sides, and it stands eighteen inches only above the surface, with the flattened sides at right angles to the line on which it stands [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. IV.] In a wooded region where stone abounds, corners are sometimes defined by simple stones

correctly planted and properly marked. [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. IV.*] The position of all such corners as are indicated by simple monuments such as a post or stone are further defined by the astronomical bearing and distance therefrom being marked in red chalk upon some adjacent tree, the side of which nearest to the monument is also inscribed with the letters "B. T." cut into the trunk.

In a prairie country, the posts stand in the centre of mounds, generally of earth, thrown up in the form of right-angled pyramids. At the corners of townships these mounds are three feet high, their bases being six feet square; at the corners of sections or quarter-sections the mounds stand 2 ft. 6 in. high, and their bases are five feet square. In the formation of these mounds the earth is taken from four square pits, each being opposite one of the four sides of the mound. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. IV.] In a prairie country that is also stony, the mounds are often built of stones, piled up around the post so as to conform as nearly as possible to the earth mounds in size and shape. [See Fig. 6, Diagram No. IV.]

If a township or other corner fall in a ravine, the bed of a stream, or some similar situation where it would be impossible to erect a monument of a permanent character, and should a "bearing tree" not be obtainable, the surveyor indicates the posi-

* A stone corner is very rarely to be seen in the North-West, the country having generally an alluvial soil of great richness, with no stone whatever.



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tion of such corner by erecting at the nearest suitable spot a "witness mound." [See Fig 7, Diagram No. IV.] In this case the mound is in the form of a cone 2 ft. 6 in. high, its base having a diameter of six feet. The post in the centre is marked "W. M." and also inscribed, in red chalk, with the bearing and distance from such mound.

The posts in all mounds show at least ten inches above the apex of the same, whether the latter have been built of earth or stones.

On ordinary surveyed lines the posts and mounds are so placed that their angles rest upon the line on which they stand. [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. V.]

On correction lines, however, the posts and mounds are erected square with the line, which passes through the centre of two sides of the mound. [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. V.]

Iron posts, which are placed at every township corner, consist of either iron bars or tubes, driven into the ground with a sledge, and inscribed, by means of a cold-chisel, with the necessary marks. The mounds in connection with such monuments form an exception to the general rule, in that they are so placed that the iron post stands at the northern angle thereof. There is, however, with iron posts the usual difference in respect to monuments on correction lines, the mounds in connection with which are built with their bases facing the cardinal points of the compass, the iron post being established in the centre of the base of the mound fronting onto the road allowance. [See Figs. 1 and 2,

Diagram No. V., the letters *a* and *b* shewing the positions in which iron posts would be planted.]

The letters, marks, and figures on posts and trees are distinctly cut in with a knife or scribing iron; those on iron posts and stone corners, with a cold-chisel.

Quarter-section corner posts are simply marked with the conventional sign " $\frac{1}{4}$ " to indicate their character, and bear no inscription shewing to what township or range they belong.

Posts or stone monuments indicating all other corners bear sufficient marks to thoroughly indicate the position they are intended to legally establish; and must always be read from the top of the post downwards.

On township corners, the upper figure on either side of the post indicates the number of the township which that side of the post faces, and the next figure indicates the range. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. V., for the corner between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV.]

On all other section corners, whether on township lines or in the interior of a township, the numbers of the sections only are to be found on the corresponding faces of three sides of the post; but in addition to the section number, the number of the township and that of the range appear on the fourth face, which is invariably the south-west one. [See Figs. 5, 6, and 7, Diagram No. V., for the northerly corner between Sections 34 and 35, Township 5, Range IV.; for the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 25, Township 6, Range VI.;

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and for the corner between Sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, Township 6, Range VL.]

The posts planted along the correction lines simply exhibit marks to shew the number of the townships and sections the boundaries of which they form respectively. Township corners have the number of the section shewn on the west side of the post, and the numbers of township and range on its north side; in cases where the posts stand in the *northern* limit of the road allowance, the letter "R" for "road" alone being marked on the other two sides. [See Fig. 11, Diagram No. V., for the south-east corner of Township 3, Range X.] A correspondingly opposite plan will be found to have been adopted in marking the township corner posts in the *southern* limit of the road allowance on correction lines. [See Fig. 10, Diagram No. V., for the north-east corner of Township 6, Range V.] Section corner posts on correction lines have the numbers of the sections on their east and west sides, the letter "R" on the side facing the roadway, and on the fourth side the number of the township and range. [See Figs. 12 and 13, Diagram No. V., for the southerly corner between Sections 3 and 4, Township 7, Range VII., and for the northerly corner between Sections 32 and 33, Township 2, Range VI.]

In ranges numbered from the First Principal Meridian the letters "E" or "W" are marked on the post after the number of the range, to denote that it is east or west of that meridian. [See Figs. 8 and 9, Diagram No. V., for the township corner

between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV. *east* of the First Principal Meridian, and for the corner between Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, Township 6, Range IV. *west* of the First Principal Meridian.]

THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is illustrated by Diagram No. III. It will be observed that each township surveyed on this plan has three roads running east-and-west beyond the number contained in a township surveyed according to the modern system. [See Diagram No. II.] The number of surveyed lines in such a township is accordingly three more than the number run in a township surveyed on the new system, which fact has a particular interest for the Land Prospector, inasmuch as there is a difference in the number of mounds to guide him in identifying the position of any particular quarter-section he may be in search of.

A further difference in the two systems, having less special interest for the land hunter, is that, whereas in the new system the deficiency or surplus arising from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed among all the sections of a township, under the old system such deficiency or surplus was left in the tier of quarter-sections adjoining the western boundary of the township, all of the remaining quarter-sections having the four sides of equal dimensions, *viz.* forty

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chains. To accomplish this result, the meridians dividing the sections and quarter-sections were laid out parallel with that forming the eastern boundary of the township, the unsurveyed meridian forming the eastern limit of the road allowance dividing the township in question from the next one west being assumed to be parallel to the surveyed line forming the western limit, and thus being a solitary exception.

Lastly, the road allowances under the old system were 1 chain 50 links wide, instead of one chain only, as fixed under the system according to which lands are now surveyed in the North-West.*

LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The operation of the system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is restricted to the area bounded as follows, viz.:—To the south, by

the International Boundary Line; to the west, by the Second Principal Meridian, so far as the Eighth Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX. west of the First Principal Meridian; by said meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX., so far as the Seventh Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges IV. and V. west of the First Principal Meridian; by said meridian between Ranges IV. and V., so far as the Sixth Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges X. and XI. east of the First Principal Meridian; by said meridian between Ranges X. and XL, so far as the Third Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXL east of the First Principal Meridian; and by said meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXL, so far as the International Boundary Line.

The old system was also followed in the survey of the following lands west of the Second Principal Meridian, viz.: Township 44, Range XXI.; Township 45, Ranges XXI., XXII., XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII.; Townships 46 and 47, Ranges XXV., XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII.; and Township 48, in Ranges XXIV. and XXV.

West of the Third Principal Meridian, the same system has been adopted for Townships 42 to 47 inclusive, Range I, and for Townships 43 and 44, Ranges II and III.

In some of the townships west of the Second Principal Meridian there are also road

* It is estimated that the reduction of the width of the road allowances inaugurated under the modern system of survey, together with the diminution of the number of roads running east-and-west by three in each township, will result in a practical saving of 3,500,000 acres of land to the public, besides the cost to municipalities of keeping in order so much unnecessary roadway, and to the Government of surveying three lines, amounting to eighteen miles, in every township. It is also calculated to discourage the growth of weeds, often arising from the highways being of excessive width. A further advantage is involved in the decreased amount of fencing required by each settler. The legislation to effect such an important economic innovation was carried through Parliament by the Minister of the Interior during the Session of 1881.

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allowances of 1-chain 50 links on every township and section line, though the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed as under the present system. In these townships all section lines are surveyed and posted as under the old system proper. This mixed system of survey is restricted to the following lands, all being west of the Second Principal Meridian:—Townships 1 and 2, Ranges I. to VIII., inclusive; Townships 19 to 30, Ranges I. to XII., inclusive; and Townships 27 to 30, Ranges XIII. to XVI., inclusive.

Whenever a "gore" occurs between two adjoining townships or ranges surveyed according to different systems, and when the number of the fractional township or range is the same as the adjoining one surveyed previously, such

township or range is designated by its number followed by the letter "A", as for instance "Township 19, A" for the gore between townships 18 and 19 west of the Second Principal Meridian, and "Range XXI, A" for the gore between ranges XX and XXI west of the Second Principal Meridian.

N. B.—The line between two parts of the country surveyed according to different systems is always marked on the ground in the same manner as a correction line; that is to say, mounds and posts are placed on both sides of the road allowance on such line, each row governing the position of the section and quarter-section corners on its own side. The road allowance in such cases is always 1 chain 50 links.

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PART III.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOMINION LANDS LAW, ETC.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.—PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.—COLONIZATION FACILITIES.—FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.—IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.—THE POSITION OF SQUATTERS.—CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.—VARIOUS RESERVES.—USEFUL HINTS TO LAND PROSPECTORS.

Canadian public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories may be acquired either by homesteading (as a free grant) or by purchase on the terms set forth in the Regulations issued by the Department of the Interior. The information contained in this and subsequent pages has been summarized from the Consolidated Dominion Lands Act, 1879, and the amendments thereto of 1880 and 1881; from the Regulations for disposing of the public lands now in force; and from various other authorities.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.

A "homestead," which is limited in extent to a farm of 160 acres, is a *free gift* from the Government on condition of three years' actual residence and cultivation*; but a "pre-emption" entry, giving the right of priority of purchase at a future period, for an additional tract of 160 acres, is also allowed to each homestead settler, who may occupy and cultivate the whole 320 acres for three years without any payment whatever except the entry fees, subject, however, to the fulfil-

* No one who has already obtained a homestead grant is permitted to enter for a second.

ment of the obligations attaching to the homestead grant.* Only the *even-numbered sections* of a township can be taken up as homesteads and pre-emptions. The price of a pre-emption, according to its class, is governed by the latest official Regulations, and must be paid in one sum at the expiration of three years after entry.

Settlers in townships where wood is scarce, or altogether wanting, are allowed to purchase "wood lots" not exceeding 20 acres in size, out of timbered land, in some adjacent locality, reserved for the purpose. The price of wood-lots is \$5.00 per acre. [See latest Regulations, as to building timber, etc.]

Settlers are strictly forbidden to dispose of wood from off their homesteads, pre-emptions, or wood-lots (previous to issue of patent) to saw-mill proprietors or any person other than an actual

* A settler must commence residence within six months after entry, and may not absent himself from his homestead for a longer period than six months, without special leave from the Minister of the Interior, to obtain which the application should set forth in plain terms the grounds upon which the indulgence is asked. The affidavit of the applicant would lend weight to his representation of the circumstances.

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

settler for his own use. Breach of this condition entails forfeiture of entries for all three, with other penalties.

While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions, a settler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Non-fulfilment of conditions, however, renders the entries for homestead, pre-emption, and wood-lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation, all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from making a second homestead entry.

The title of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligations, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years of age, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up a homestead. If the citizen of a foreign country, such settler is required to become a British subject, by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of his or her three years' residence on the homestead. [See Appendix, page 57.]

PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased direct from the Government under the Regulations for the time

being [See official advertisement], but only in the odd-numbered sections of a township.

No individual person may purchase from the Government, except under the "Colonization" regulations, more than 640 acres.

Ordinary purchases must be made at the office of the Local Agent, and in lawful money of Canada, unless by "scrip," or military or Mounted Police bounty warrant. [See Pages 41 and 43.] Land offices being usually established in positions in advance of banking facilities, cheques cannot be accepted by the Agent without personal risk and inconvenience. Money order offices not ordinarily existing in such localities, remittances by post should be sent in registered letters.

Pasturage, mineral, and timbered lands may be leased from the Department of the Interior in accordance with the terms set forth in departmental Regulations.

COLONIZATION FACILITIES.

Special facilities are offered for the cultivation or colonization of large tracts of land, a choice being offered of two distinct plans for acquiring such. [See latest Regulations.]

FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.

The Forest-Tree Culture clauses of the Dominion Lands Act became inoperative when the Government, with the sanction of Parliament, appropriated the whole of the unalienated Dominion lands, with the exception of the proportion reserved for homesteads, to the single purpose of

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producing a fund out of which to assist the building of railways in the North-West.

IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.

All who seek to acquire Dominion lands in the North-West, whether by homesteading or purchase, should secure an entry * for, the same, with the least possible delay, at the office of the Local Agent in whose district such lands may be, because the law provides that "every entry-receipt or certificate issued by an Agent of Dominion Lands shall, unless such entry shall have been subsequently cancelled," entitle the person to whom the same has been granted to "maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands so entered, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such lands from the Crown."

THE POSITION OF "SQUATTERS."

No entry can, of course, be made for lands still unsurveyed, or, even if surveyed, not yet in the hands of the Local Agent for disposal. A settler, therefore, who makes improvements under such circumstances does so entirely at his own risk, and must rely upon actual continuous residence and practical cultivation as the grounds upon which to establish an equitable right to hold his claim.

* An office fee of \$10 is charged for each entry-certificate. The entry must be personally applied for, except in the case of intending emigrants from Europe, who may enter by an agent duly authorized by them under the sanction of the Minister of the Interior,

No time should be wasted by such a settler, however, in asserting his position at the earliest moment when such can effectually be done. The Act states that, "in case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application *within three months* after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such lands having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed," accompanied by legal proofs* of settlement and improvement, "whereupon such claimant shall be allowed to enter, to the extent of 160 acres, as a homestead, the lands, as the same may have been surveyed and laid out, *upon which he may be resident*, in such manner as to cover his most valuable improvements."

The Government, it would be well for squatters to remember, is not legally bound to protect any person "found to have settled on land which may have been set apart as railway land, or for any other purpose, by the Governor-in-Council, or which, by law or by allotment duly made, may be claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company."

A settler who has taken up land in advance of the surveys † should keep a bright look-out for the arrival, sooner or later, of the surveyors in his

* The affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of two disinterested and credible persons acquainted with the facts.

† Such settler would act wisely in driving in pickets to mark the boundaries of the land he desires to hold as a homestead. These boundaries should be laid off east-and-west and north-and-south, as near as may be, a distance of forty chains (half-a-mile) on each side. Upon every picket the claimant should cut in his name in readable characters.



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locality. In addition to furnishing all necessary verbal information as to his improvements, he should also be particular to make before the Dominion Land Surveyor at the head of the party a declaration, after the following form, to be forwarded to Ottawa with the other official returns of the survey:

Statutory Declaration of Occupation.

I, formerly of in the
solemnly declare :—

That I first entered into occupation of and began continuous residence upon the quarter of Section
in Township No. Range
on the day of 18

That I have also cultivated the said quarter-section to the extent each season, since that date, of

That I am not aware of any other claimant to the said quarter section.

Declared before me this day of

1883 D. L. S.

In the event of a dispute between two or more squatters as to the right to hold lands taken up in advance of the surveys, the law declares that the homestead right shall belong to him who made the first settlement on the land in question. In cases, however, where it is shewn that the contending parties have each made valuable improvements on the disputed claim, the Minister of the Interior has power, on the survey of the township in which the lands are situate taking place, to order a division of the same, to preserve to the rival claimants, so far as practicable, their own several improvements; and he has authority

further to direct that whatever the land thus apportioned to each such claimant may be deficient of the conventional area of a homestead (160 acres) may be made up to him out of unoccupied quarter-sections adjoining.

No claim for a homestead entry upon odd-numbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company, School, or Indian lands has the least chance of being admitted, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced occupation and improvement *previous* to survey. The importance of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious.

CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.

The following extracts from the Act shew the law in regard to the cancellation of homesteads for non-fulfilment of conditions :

"In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the land entered by him for more than six months in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior; then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister, be permitted to make a second entry.

"The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlement and cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on report of the facts, cancel the entry of such homestead or homesteads.

"And in the case of a cancelled homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of

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right open for fresh entry, but may be held for sale of the land and of the improvements, or of the improvements thereon, in connection with a fresh homestead entry thereof, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior."

Forms of application for the cancellation of entries respecting which the homestead conditions have not been fulfilled may be obtained of any Local Agent. Legal proofs (*i.e.* the affidavit of the applicant, supported by those of two credible witnesses) must accompany the application. On the requisite documents being filed with him, the Local Agent gives the party concerned notice to appear, personally or by representative, at the Land Office within thirty days, to disprove the allegations in the affidavits, or otherwise show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. At the end of that period the matter is referred to Ottawa for the decision of the Minister.

The law contains necessary provisions for the annulling of entries or patents issued erroneously, illegally, or through the perpetration of fraud.

THE VARIOUS RESERVES.

Hudson's Bay Lands :—According to Article 5 of the terms and conditions in the deed of surrender from the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Canadian Government, of its claims upon the lands of the North-West, the Company is allowed one-twentieth of all the lands surveyed into townships within what is designated in that document as the "Fertile Belt." This apportionment has been fulfilled by setting apart two entire sections in every fifth township, and one section and three-fourths of a section in all other townships, within the terri-

tory referred to. Thus, in every township numbered 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and so on, in regular succession northerly from the International Boundary, the whole of Sections 8 and 26 are so appropriated; but, in all townships not so numbered, the lands set apart for the Company are the whole of Section 8 and the south half and the north-west quarter of Section 26. These lands may be purchased from the Company on easy terms.

School Lands :—The Government, under the authority of Parliament, has appropriated Sections 11 and 29 in every township as an endowment in aid of public education. These "School Lands," as they are commonly called, are at present held by the Minister of the Interior, in trust, for the purposes of their appropriation. It is likely that some of them will very shortly be disposed of, by public auction, at an upset price.

The Settlement Belts :—Certain lands lying within two miles of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, in the Province of Manitoba, are commonly known as lots within the Settlement Belts.* Being occupied by the original colonists of the Red River Settlement, they were reserved from general entry when the government was taken over by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. Subsequently, the parties in possession of these river farms, varying in width from three to twenty chains, were given the outer two miles, making

* Other "settlement" claims—situate at St. Laurent and Oak Point (on Lake Manitoba), Westbourne, Lorette, and Pointe de Chêne, in Manitoba; and on the Saskatchewan, at Prince Albert, N.W.T.—come into the same category.

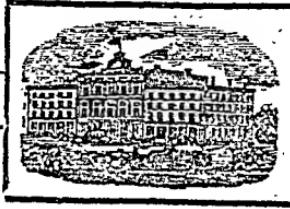
VENNOR'S ALMANAC FOR 1882.

VENNOR's Almanac for the year 1882, may now be purchased of any Bookseller or News Dealer. The Almanac for last year gave to Mr. Vennor a world-wide reputation, and the fact that he has to maintain established fame incited him to more than usual exertion to make the Almanac for this year what it should be.

Mr. Vennor gives, in the just published work, estimates of the weather for every month, and for the subdivisions of the month. The demonstrated accuracy of his system of making weather forecasts gives to the Almanac inestimable value for the farmer, the horticulturist, the mariner, and for other persons who have special interest in the weather. The assurance is that the Almanac for this year will have a circulation far in excess of that ever before attained by such a publication. It is on sale at the low price of 25 cents, and may be procured from all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. J. M. STODDART & CO., Philadelphia, Publishers. Jan. 2, 1882.

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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor. SAM'L. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

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their claims four miles deep, in recognition of what was called the "hay privilege." In some cases, however, the claim for land was commuted by the issue of scrip. The lands granted having, in all cases except those where the title was a subject of dispute, been patented, they may now be purchased either from the original grantees or parties to whom these may have assigned their rights.

Half-breed Lands :—In fulfilment of the terms upon which Manitoba became a Province of the Dominion, 1,400,000 acres of land in Manitoba were reserved for the children of the half-breed heads of families, in extinguishment of any title they might set up by virtue of their partial Indian descent. This reserve has now been distributed in allotments of 240 acres to each claimant in the various parishes. Such claims may be purchased of the original grantees or of any person to whom they have assigned their rights.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands :—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been granted all the lands contained within the odd-numbered sections of townships lying within twenty-four miles on either side of the line. These lands may be purchased on liberal terms from the Company. [See Supplement to the Appendix.]

Miscellaneous :—Under parliamentary authority, various reserves have been made for the use of the Indians and of the Mounted Police, and for the occupation in communities of special classes of immigrants, such as the Mennonites and Icelanders. The Government has power to set apart any lands re-

quired to aid the construction of railways; and also such lands as may be needed for town sites, water powers, grazing, mining, lumbering, or other special purposes.

USEFUL HINTS TO PROSPECTORS.

Strangers going to the North-West should be extremely cautious in purchasing the abandonment of any one's homestead claim, as all assignments and transfers of the homestead right (until recommended for patent) are absolutely invalid, though, so far as the party assigning is concerned, such assignment may be deemed by the Dominion Lands authorities as evidence of voluntary abandonment.

Any person, however, whose homestead has been recommended by the Local Agent for letters patent (proofs of fulfilment of conditions having, of course, been filed with him) may legally convey, assign, and transfer his right and title therin. There is a book kept in the Department of the Interior for the registration, at the option of the parties interested, on payment of a fee of \$2.00, of any such assignment of legally assignable rights (proof of which must accompany the application to register); and the law holds every assignment so registered as valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registered, even if previously made. Every assignment must, for the purpose of registration, be entirely unconditional.

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Diploma at Sydney, Australia, 1877. Gold Medal at Provin-
cial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879. Silver Medal at Inter-
national Exhibition, Toronto, 1876. Silver Award in Indus-

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who have served in the North-West Mounted Police or the militia force formerly performing duty in Manitoba, are accepted in payment of all lands for the amount they represent, viz : 160 acres; but purchasers of warrants should be careful to see that the assignment to themselves, as well as all previous assignments, is duly registered at Ottawa. It is essential to its validity that the first assignment of a warrant should be endorsed on the document itself.

Land scrip, whether that issued to half-breed heads of families or of the kind granted to "old settlers" in the Settlement Belts, to extinguish certain claims, is of the same value as cash, to the bearer, in any purchase of Dominion lands, for the amount represented on its face.

Settlers who take up homesteads are required to become actual residents and improvers of their claims within six months from date of entry. In the case, however, of immigrants applying to the Minister of the Interior for leave to settle in a community, and shewing good cause, the Governor General-in-Council has power to extend the period to twelve months.

It is important in every case to make a homestead entry as soon as possible, because no patent can issue (as a free grant) until three years from the date of entry have expired; and it is essential to reside on the homestead and cultivate the same continuously in order that no delay may be occasioned at the expiration of the above period. Further, it is important because, should circum-

stances require the settler to reside elsewhere, a continuous fulfilment of the homestead conditions for twelve months would give him the right, under a special clause of the Act, to purchase such homestead at the current price of the adjacent government lands. The Department holds residence to have been "continuous," in the legal sense, notwithstanding the settler may have been absent from his homestead for a period not exceeding six months altogether in any one year of his occupation; cultivation must, however, have been carried on each season by himself or his representatives.

In the case, however, when a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools, churches, etc., ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister may vary the requirement as to residence on, but not as to the cultivation of, each separate quarter-section.

Land Prospectors will act wisely in making sure that the land they propose to enter for is not already claimed in any way by a prior occupant. As a general rule, it will be found safer to take up land to which no legal or equitable claim is likely to be asserted than to go into disputed possession of a superior location. In the one case, the settler can confidently proceed with his improvements; in the other, he will be hindered by the delay and uncertainty involved in obtaining a decision.

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West Territories that has been already patented from the Crown should never pay any portion of the price agreed upon, without first satisfying themselves, by obtaining an abstract of title from the Registry Office for the Registration District in which the lands are situate, that no agreements, mortgages, judgments or other incumbrances are recorded against it; also, that no arrears of taxes are due upon such property. It should also be remembered that, as the law attaches the greatest possible importance to priority of registration, no delay should be allowed to intervene between the signing of a deed and seeing that it is duly registered. A Registrar's fee in Manitoba for registering an ordinary conveyance is \$2.20; he charges 50 cents for a search, and for an abstract according to the number of the entries of documents affecting the property.

Persons travelling in the North-West are required to be particularly careful to extinguish their camp-fires before leaving them, so that the destructive consequences of a prairie fire may be prevented. Both in Manitoba and the Territories legislation has provided adequate penalties for the punishment of criminal-negligence in this respect. Should it happen, however, that a party of Prospectors are threatened by a prairie fire approaching them; and no other means of escape are available, the danger may be effectually overcome by setting fire to the prairie to leeward of the party, and moving the travellers, with their outfit, onto the ground so burnt over.

In case of Prospectors losing their animals while in camp during the summer time, it would be well to remember that oxen and horses invariably graze to windward, in order to avoid the flies as much as possible.

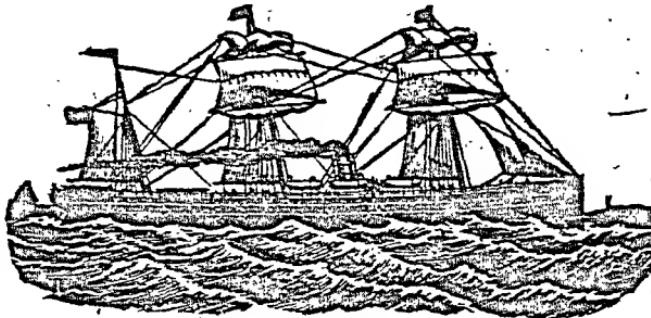
In calculating itinerary distances on the map, it is only necessary to remember that a township is about six miles square; by multiplying the number of townships to be passed over by six, a fair idea of the distance to be travelled may be arrived at.

Topographical maps of all townships surveyed since 1879, printed on a scale of 2 in. to the mile, by photo-lithography, may be obtained at any Dominion Lands Office, at 50 cents each.

Land hunters who fail at first to find locations to suit them should push further west, to obtain a more extensive choice. It will often happen, however, that, on their return journey, they will be surprised to find contented families and growing crops upon the very farms that they themselves rejected as unworthy of their selection only a few weeks previous.

Lastly, many Prospectors will not feel discouraged if they should be bitten by a mosquito, or be teased by a fly, during sultry weather. Experience shows that a "tender-foot," as a new arrival in the North-West is called, invariably attracts the largest share of the attention of these pests, which it is comforting to know always disappear as the settlement and cultivation of the country progress.

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF DOMINION LAND OFFICES.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.—VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.—HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.—NATURALIZATION LAW OF CANADA.—TABLES OF LINEAL MEASURE, ETC.—SKELETON TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS.—SKELETON SECTION DIAGRAMS.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICES.

The following is a list of the official names of the Local Districts, as shown in Diagram No. VI, together with the post-office address of the Local Agent:—

WINNIPEG—Winnipeg.

GLADSTONE—Gladstone.

BIRTLE—Birtle.

DUFFERIN—Nelsonville.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN—Turtle Mountain.

SOURIS—Souris-Mouth.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN—Odanah.

PRINCE ALBERT—Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The Head Office of the Dominion Lands is at Ottawa, being a branch of the Department of the Interior.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.

Observance of the following hints for conducting correspondence with officers connected with the Department of the Interior will save time and trouble to the official staff, facilitate the submission of applications for decision, and, consequently, tend to diminish the period in which replies may be looked for:—

1. Address no letters on official business by name to the Minister, or anyone else connected with the Department, as letters so personally addressed may be deemed private correspondence, and, in the possible absence of the person to whom they are directed, remain unopened till his return.

2. All letters to the authorities at Ottawa on land matters should be addressed, in a plain hand, to

*The Hon. the Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.
Dominion Lands Branch.*

No stamp is required for letters directed to the official head of the Department, such communications being "free."

3. In correspondence with any of the Local Offices, a letter should be addressed as follows:

*The Local Agent,
Dominion Lands Office,*

Three
cent
Stamp.

In this case the ordinary postage rules apply.

4. Write in a concise and courteous manner, upon foolscap paper, on one side of the paper only, leaving a margin of at least an inch on the left-hand side.

5. In the right-hand top corner of the first page write distinctly the official name of the post office to which a reply is to

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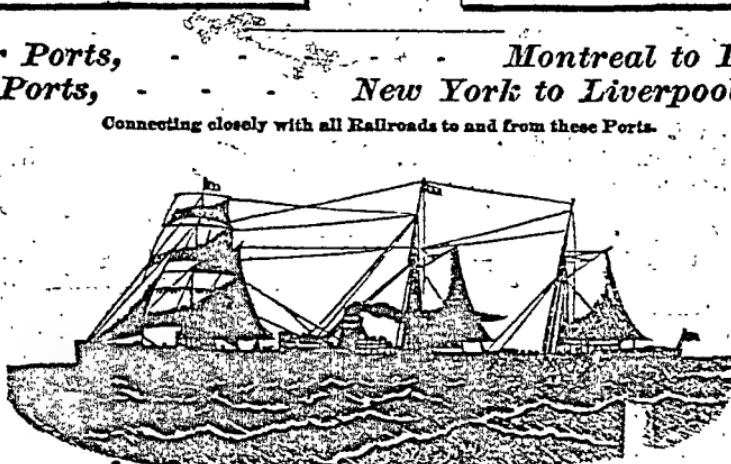
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Lake Champlain.....	R. A. JACKSON	2,360	Lake

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

be addressed, together with the date of your letter. If the matter occupies more than one page, see that the pages are numbered; and be sure that your signature is legible.

6. Never deal with more than one subject in a single communication; but write a separate letter for each.

7. On receiving a reply, if you respond to it, do not fail to quote the reference number of the official file, which you will observe in the left hand top corner of the first page (i.e., at the head of your letter put—in reply to No.....)

8. Keep copies of all your correspondence with the Department or Local Offices.

9. All remittances to pay for Dominion lands should be made in lawful money of Canada, by registered letter. A Local Agent is not bound to accept anyone's cheque.

VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.

Though printed forms, according to the following examples, may generally be obtained, at the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, it will tend to prevent mistakes in filling up such forms by the Land Prospector (which would, perhaps, entail serious loss and disappointment upon him) if he thoroughly informs himself as to what should be set down in an official application. It must be understood that, in the forms here given, the words printed in italics are merely inserted to show how the "blanks" in such documents should be filled in.

Every application for a homestead entry (except in the case of an intending emigrant from Europe) must be made personally at one of the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, as follows:—

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD RIGHT:

I, John Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, Carpenter, do hereby apply to be entered, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts,

for the S.W. Quarter of Section No. 23, of Township 12, Range 12 W., containing 160 acres, for the purpose of procuring a homestead right therein. It is understood by this entry I have no claim for a free or separate wood-lot.

(Signed), JOHN SMITH.

Gladstone District,

July 14, 1881.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, John Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am over eighteen years of age; that I have not previously obtained a patent under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having bona fide improvements thereon; and that the application is for my exclusive use and benefit, with intention to reside upon and cultivate the said land. So help me God.

(Signed), JOHN SMITH.

Sworn before me at Gladstone, in the County of Marquette, this 14th day of July, 1881.

(Signed), JOS. GRAHAM, D. L. A.

When application is made by a duly authorized agent to be allowed to enter for a homestead in the name of a person intending to emigrate to Canada, from Great Britain or other European country, it should be according to the following form:—

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD BY AN AGENT.

I, Thomas Cornell, of the town of Liverpool, in the County of Lancashire, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, agent, do hereby apply for and on behalf of William Henry Dryden, of the Village of Chessington, in the County of Surrey, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, farmer, to be entered under the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts, for the N.E. Quarter of Section 12, of Township 5, Range 21 West, containing 160 acres, for the purpose of securing a homestead right therein. It is understood by

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IN ITS

EDITORIALS.

MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

this application that the said *William Henry Dyson* makes no claim for a free or separate wood-lot:

(Sgd.) *Thos. Cornell.*

Turtle Mountain District,
July 18th, 1881.

The agent, who must personally make the application as above at one of the Local Offices, is required also to file the following:

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, *Thomas Cornell*, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that *William Henry Dyson*, of *Chelmsford*, Great Britain, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that he has not previously obtained a homestead on Dominion lands; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that the application is made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said *William Henry Dyson*, and with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land. So help me God.

*Sworn before me this 18th day of July, }
1881, at *Turtle Mountain*. } (Sgd.) *Thos. Cornell.**

(Sgd.) *Geo. F. Newcomb, D. L. A.*

When a settler has fulfilled the condition of three years continuous residence on and cultivation of his homestead, he can obtain his free patent from the Crown on filing with the Local Agent, according to the following form, an

APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD PATENT.

To the Agent of Dominion Lands,
Dufferin District.

Sir.—I have the honor to apply, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Acts" and amendments thereto, for a patent from the Crown for my homestead, upon grounds set forth in the annexed Affidavits.

Dated *July 2nd, 1881.* (Sgd.) *M. Duffy.*

Affidavits, according to the following forms must accompany the above application, being the "legal proofs" required by the law. They may be sworn before any Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for taking affidavits in B. R., or any Local Agent or clerk in any of the Dominion Lands Offices in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT.

Nelsonville, } I, *Michael Duffy*,
Manitoba, } of the Electoral Division of *Lorraine* in the County
To Wit: } of *East Marquette*, farmer, make oath and
say:—

1. The land for which I claim a Homestead Patent, under the provisions of Section 33, Dominion Lands Acts, is the S. E. quarter of Section No 2, Township 5, Range 9, West, containing 160 acres, my Pre-emption being the S. W. quarter of Section No. 2, Township 5, Range 9, West, and the wood-lot I hold with said Homestead is No. 264 and described as the $\frac{1}{4}$ of legal subdivision 16 of Section No. 15, of Township 4, Range 8 West.

2. I obtained entry in the Dominion Land Office at *Nelsonville* on the 27th day of *March*, 1878, and have been actually residing on my homestead and cultivating the same continuously since the 26th day of *April*, 1878, and I am still residing upon and cultivating the said lands.

3. I had last season, or during the year this application is made, 43 acres under-crop, and have, at the date of this application, altogether 53 acres broken and under cultivation, with 36 acres fenced and enclosed on the lands for which I make this application for Patent.

4. My improvements in buildings are of the following description and dimensions:—One log house (17x24 ft.), one barn (22x16 ft.); one root house (10x12 ft.).

5. I am a British subject by birth (or naturalization, as the case may be.)
*Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, }
1881, at *Nelsonville*. } (Sgd.) *M. Duffy.**

(Sgd.) *H. Landenkin,*
D. L. S.

**No Coal or
Wood Stove**

CAN DO
Roasting, Frying,
Stewing, Toasting,
AND STEAMING BETTER.

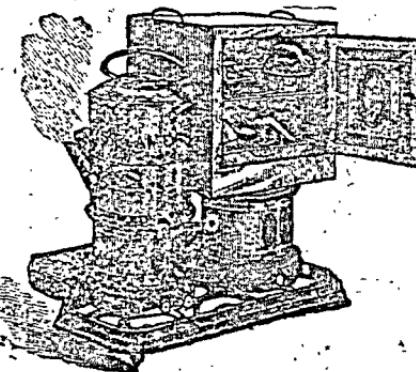
For utility, neatness, durability, and safety there is nothing in the market that approaches this improved Monitor Stove. We mean just what we say, and warrant the Stove to be as we state.

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NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

County of Marquette East, Province of Manitoba, To Wit: We Thomas Tompkins and John Carney, of the County of Marquette and Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Michael Dufy read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands therein described, and the cultivation and improvements made thereon, and believe all the statements made in the said Affidavit are true in substance and in fact. Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, 1881, at Nelsonville. (Sgd.) Thos. Tompkins (Sgd.) J. Carney. (Sgd.) H. Landarkin, D. L. A.

It is important to remember that, in case of the application being from an alien who has become naturalized, the original certificate of naturalization (or a certified copy of the same) must be forwarded to Ottawa along with it.

Any one desiring to have opened for his own entry a homestead claim upon which the conditions have not been fulfilled, may present to a Local Agent, after the following form, an

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

To the Agent of Dominion Lands.

Winnipeg District.

SIR.—I have the honor to apply for the Cancellation of the Homestead Entry of *Luke Devost*, for the S. W. Quarter of Section 22, Township 7, Range 1, East, under the circumstances set forth in the following statements.

(Signed), *Duncan McDuffie*

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

Winnipeg,
Manitoba, } I, Duncan McDuff, of the Township of
To Wit: Springfield, in the Province of Manitoba, make
oath and say: That I personally visited the above-mentioned
quarter-section on the 11th of July, inst., and there was no one
at that time residing upon the said lands. I have frequently
passed over the said lands within the past six months, and have

never observed any one residing on or cultivating the same. There are no buildings or other permanent improvements on the said lands; and the extent of land broken (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) some two or three years ago is now completely overgrown with grass and weeds.

Sworn before me this 14th day } (Signed), Duncan McDuff,
of July, 1851, at Winnipeg.
(Signed), A. H. Whitcher : D. L. A.

"AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S STATEMENT"

Winnipeg, } We, Louis Eantanrel and Patrick Rourke of
Manitoba, } To Wit; Township 7, Range 1 E., in the Province of
Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Duncan Mc-
Duff, read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands
therein described, and believe the statements made in the said
Affidavit to be true in substance and in fact.

(Signed),
Sworn before me this 14th day of July, 1891, at Winnipeg. | Louis Evanturel.
(Signed),
Patrick Rourke.

БАНК ВЪЛГАЕВЪ СИ АНД ИСАЕВЪ

I, Duncan McDuff, hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Minister of the Interior the deposit of Ten dollars, which, as a guarantee of good faith, I have made in connection with this Application for the Cancellation of the Entry of Luke D'Orsay, for the S. W. Quarter of Section 22, Township 7, Range 1 East, should the evidence I have filed in support thereof be proved to be otherwise than substantially true and in accordance with fact; and, if so forfeited, the said deposit is either to be given to the said Luke D'Orsay, in consideration of the trouble and expense he may have incurred through my action herein, or may be paid into the public revenues, as the Minister of the Interior may under the circumstances direct.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at

Winnipeg, this 14th day

of July, 1881, in the pres-

ence of

(Sgd.) *A. H. Whitcher,*

(Sgt.) Duncan McDuffie.

(SEAL-

THE
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President

C. F. SISE, Vice-President

C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, having an exclusive license to use or let for use the instruments of the CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, which owns the original Téléphone Patents in Canada, of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray, and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses.

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Attention is respectfully invited to this matter, and any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company,

No. 12, Hospital Street, Montreal,

Or **HORACE MACDOUGALL, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

In the following form, if for a pre-emption entry, the words "by pre-emption" are added after the heading:—

APLICATION TO PURCHASE DOMINION LANDS.

Birtle, July 23rd, 1881,

I, Charles Jackson, of the City of Montreal, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, hereby apply to purchase the

S. W. Quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 26; Acres, 160

OR

S. Half " 33, " 19, " 29; " 320

OR

Whole " 19, " 18, " 27; " 640

OR

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 27, " 17, " 26; " 480

(Signed), Chas. Jackson.

rural locality,) or the lot on which such dwelling house stands (if an incorporated city, town, or village.) A homestead thus registered is wholly exempt from seizure or sale under execution or under any act respecting insolvency, for any debt of the owner contracted after such registration, provided the value of the homestead does not exceed \$2,000. If its value exceeds that amount, then it stands so exempt to that amount, except:—(1) For the amount of any mortgage given to secure the purchase money of the property, and (2) for the amount of any taxes due thereon.

In case the proprietor of the homestead is married, he has the right, upon making the necessary affidavits, to have his wife's name entered by the Registrar upon the certificate to such homestead, whereupon she becomes the joint owner of a life interest therein. Should the wife at any time thereafter be unfaithful to her husband, on legal proof thereof being furnished to a court of competent jurisdiction, her name may be cancelled, when her life interest absolutely ceases. Except in a case of that kind, the wife's name having once been registered, the property can only be disposed of by her joining with her husband in any deed. If she should die previous to her husband and there are any minor children living, the homestead cannot be alienated without the sanction in writing of a stipendiary magistrate or the judge of a local court of record.

In the event of the owner of such a homestead dying, the property goes to the widow for life, or, if he leaves no widow, to any minor child or children, to use so long as such minority continues. [For further particulars, see the Homestead Exemption Act, 1878.]

In case of a property being the wife's, she may, as in the manner above stated, register the name of her husband as joint owner with her.

IN MANITOBA,

The law is still more liberal in protecting from seizure for debt the property of a settler. Thus, the following is a list of the real and personal estate declared to be absolutely free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any of the courts of the Province, viz.: (1) The land cultivated by the debtor to the extent of 160 acres, any excess being liable to be sold (with privilege to first mortgagee); also the house, stables, barns, and fences on the farm; subject to the same condition, (2) the beds, bedding, and bedsteads in common use by the debtor and his family; (3) one stove and its piping, one table, necessary kitchen utensils and table crockery for the debtor and

IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Any man who is the owner of real estate in fee simple or for life, with a house thereon actually occupied by him, may register as a "homestead" in the ordinary Registry office for the district, an extent of land not exceeding eighty acres (in a

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

his family, one spinning wheel, one weaver's loom, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and the nets and seines used by the debtor; (4) necessary food for the family for thirty days; (5) one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and food for the same for thirty days; (6) the tools and necessaries used by the debtor in his trade or profession, to the value of \$100 (if he be a mechanic), and \$200 (if he be a farmer or professional man); (7) the articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services; (8) the necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family. The debtor is moreover entitled to choose which articles he will retain in the event of having more of a particular kind than is covered by the exemption.

The articles embraced within the exemptions numbered 3, 5, 6, and 7 are, however, liable to seizure, if their price should be sued for—that is, if they have not been paid for. School and municipal taxes are recoverable, and may be levied for upon any of the debtor's real or personal property, except such as is included in exemptions 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The Act further declares that no judgment or action for debt contracted outside the Province shall be enforced against any settler coming into Manitoba within a period of seven years from the date of his arrival, though this provision has no effect to prevent the collection of debts contracted outside the Province for goods purchased to be brought into it.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW OF CANADA.

The following are the principal provisions of "The Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," summarized as briefly as may be:

ACTUAL STATUS OF ALIENS.

"Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject."

Aliens, however, are not qualified for office; to exercise any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owners of a British ship.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH-BORN ALIENS.

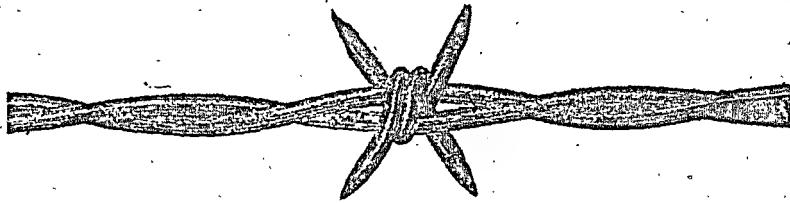
The following clauses have a special interest for British subjects who voluntarily relinquished the privileges of such with a view of settling in the United States or other foreign country, but now desire to repatriate themselves:

"Where the British subject has before the coming into force of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State, and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject within Canada, he may, at any time within two years after the coming into force of this Act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject within Canada; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

"A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows:—If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; and if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty."

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS AND RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

An alien who has resided in Canada for a term not less than three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of one



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or more of the governments of the Provinces of Canada, for a term of not less than three years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in Canada, or to serve under the Government of Canada, or of such Provincial Governments, may take the oaths of residence and allegiance or of service and allegiance, and apply for a certificate of naturalization, furnishing, of course, the necessary legal proofs before the proper authorities.

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall within Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification, that he shall not when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect."

"A special certificate of naturalization may in manner aforesaid be granted to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and such certificate may specify that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubt as to the right of such person to be deemed a British subject."

A natural-born British subject who has become an alien may, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are required in the case of an alien, apply to the proper authority for a "certificate of re-admission to British nationality," re-admitting him to the status of a British subject within Canada.

"A copy of the certificate of naturalization may be registered in the Land Registry Office of any County or District or Registration Division within Canada, and a copy of such registry certified by the Registrar, or other proper person in that behalf, shall be sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person mentioned therein, in all courts and places whatsoever."

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The following is the full text of the oath of allegiance required of aliens becoming British subjects in Canada. It will be seen that it contains nothing discriminating offensively against the country to which such alien owes his birth, as does that required by the laws of the United States:—

I do sincerely promise and swear (or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which may be made against her person, crown, and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, all treason or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them; and all this I do swear (or affirm) without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation. So help me God.

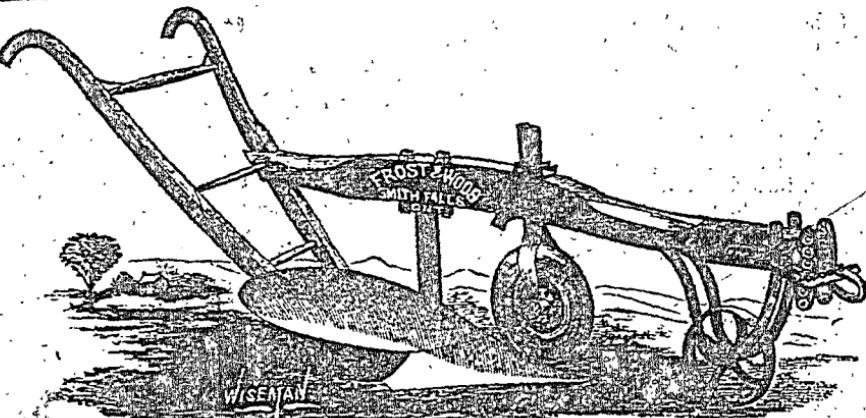
Sworn before me at this
day of

TABLES OF LINEAL MEASURES, ETC.

LINÉAL MEASURE.

The unit of lineal measure is the *yard*, which is divided into three feet, each foot being subdivided into twelve inches. Other denominations being practically obsolete, as itinerary distances are now reckoned in miles and yards, the following table of equivalents will be found sufficient:—63,360 inches = 5,280 feet = 1,760 yards = 1 mile.

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AND THE NORTH-WEST FOR THEM, and do not be put off with any inferior kind.

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The dimensions of the boundaries of land, however, are usually ascertained and described by the standard of measurement called "Gunter's chain." A chain, which is subdivided into 100 links of 7-92 inches each, is 66 feet in length. The following are the equivalents:—8,000 links = 80 chains = 1 mile.

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

In the measure of a superficies the yard is subdivided, as in linear measure, into feet and inches, 144 square inches being equal to a square foot. For the measurement of large quantities of land the multiples of the yard are the pole, the rood, and the acre; and still larger surfaces, as of whole countries or territories, are expressed in square miles. The rood and the pole being almost obsolete on this side of the Atlantic, less quantities than an acre are generally expressed in decimals. The following are

the relations of square measure:—27,878,400 sq. ft. = 3,097,600 sq. yds. = 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.

EXPLANATION OF ROMAN FIGURES.

The numbers of ranges, townships, and sections being usually marked on the surveyors' monuments in Roman letters, the following table is given for the benefit of Prospectors, so that they may readily understand how any particular number would respectively be represented in ordinary numerals:—

1 I	11 XI	21 XXXI	31 XXXI
2 II	12 XII	22 XXXII	32 XXXII
3 III	13 XIII	23 XXXIII	33 XXXIII
4 IV	14 XIV	24 XXXIV	34 XXXIV
5 V	15 XV	25 XXXV	35 XXXV
6 VI	16 XVI	26 XXXVI	36 XXXVI
7 VII	17 XVII	27 XXXVII	37 XXXVII
8 VIII	18 XVIII	28 XXXVIII	38 XXXVIII
9 IX	19 XIX	29 XXXIX	39 XXXIX
10 X	20 XX	30 XXX	40 XL

COPIES OF OFFICIAL MAPS, ETC.

Private persons desirous of obtaining copies of official maps or other documents from the Department of the Interior, can obtain them by forwarding an application to the Minister, accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the probable cost, according to the following:—

TARIFF OF FEES.

Copying Plans, 4 to 7 cents per square inch, according to nature of work.

Lithographed copy of township plan, 50 cents.

Lithographed copy of parish plan—inner two miles, \$2.00.
do do outer two miles, \$1.00.

Tracings, 2 to 4 cents per square inch.

Registering assignments, \$2.00.

Copying field notes, 25 cents per page.

Copying documents—first 100 words, 25 cents.

do do each succeeding 100 words, 15 cents.

Copying of township plan, \$2.50.

The Weekly Times

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, at the

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

Winnipeg, + + + Manitoba.

Subscription.—\$2.50 per annum, strictly in advance. Clergymen, Postmasters, and School Teachers, \$1.50 per annum.

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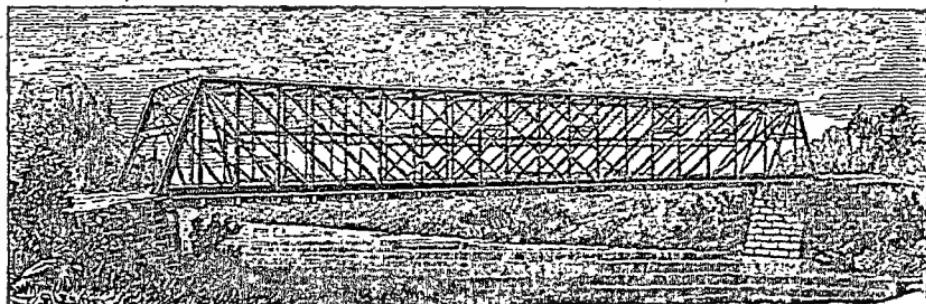
One Column, 12 months	\$200 00	Quarter-Column, 12 months.....	\$75 00
" 6 "	120 00	" 6 "	40 00
" 8 "	75 00	" 3 "	30 00
Half-Column, 12 months.....	120 00	One-eighth Column, 12 months.....	45 00
" 6 "	75 00	" 6 "	25 00
" 8 "	40 00	" 3 "	15 00

The circulation of the *Times* is larger than any other paper in the Province, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore a first-class advertising medium.

Professional Cards, \$12 per annum. Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion. Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

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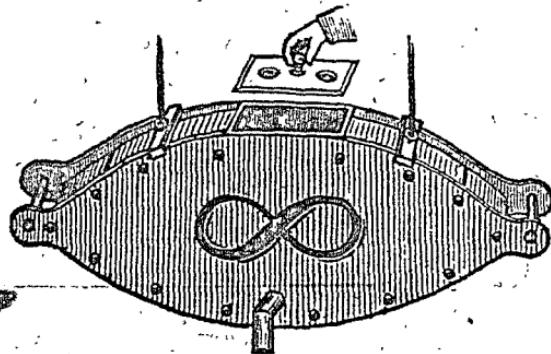
Municipalities requiring any bridges will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. Plans and estimates furnished free of charge upon application.

References to the following Railway Companies:—Windsor and Annapolis, Q.M.O. & O., South Eastern, Credit Valley, Welland, Toronto, Grey, & Bruce, Stratford & Huron, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific; and to the Municipalities of London, Mitchell, Haysville, Sherbrooke, Bobcaygeon, Downie, St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, Phillipsburg, &c., &c.

TORONTO BRIDGE COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

J. H. BARTLETT, Manager.

**CAMPBELL'S
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'Monitor Churn.',
(THE ORIGINAL FIGURE 8.)**



Patented in Canada, December 15, 1874.

Patent re-issued, 1881.

Patented in United States, August 22, 1876.

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Or to any properly authorized Agent.**

CANADA PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

W. H. LYON, President. R. J. WHITLA, Vice-President.
J. S. AIKINS, Treasurer.

The Company carries on a regular express business over the C.P.R. and branches.

For dates of departure of Messengers, etc., see notices in the newspapers.

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G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Manager.**

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Tent and Sail Manufacturer,
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ST. BONIFACE. Is the organ of the French-speaking population of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, being the only newspaper in the whole North-West which is printed in the French language. SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for Six Months, if paid in advance; \$2.50 per annum otherwise.

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

THE NEWS—AGRICULTURE—VETERINARY—LEGAL—HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS—THE CHILDREN—THE WITNESS.

THE resident in the North West is not cut off from all association with his early home. Wherever he may have taken up his western home the post-office is sure to have preceded him or shortly to follow him, and instead of being separated from the busier scenes of the more thickly settled districts of the world, where the fight for existence absorbs the minds of the nations' and people, he finds that he can keep himself informed, without difficulty, of all the rapidly passing events that are worthy to survive. He can, if he please, keep track of new inventions, improvements of old methods, of the history of the different nations, of the new lines of thought which constantly are becoming popular or falling into the background, of the great ones of the world; he may view them all from the calm, unprejudiced standpoint of his home

in the new land, where, as yet, there is room for all and to spare, and a neighbor is received, not as a competitor but as a friend. The general, with his field-glass, surveys the conflict from a safe distance, and understands the great game being played with the blood of men as a sacrifice, not as those in the heat of the conflict who see only the enemy immediately before them, but as a complete whole. The long-distance telescope for surveying the face of the world, and the signs of the times that is at the hand of every person who can read is the newspaper, of which there are many throughout the land. But, unfortunately, most of these are biased by party political views, and, as such, do not view all subjects in the same unprejudiced light. The glass requires to be dusted of personal interest, and what may appear

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

just and right, from the standpoint of party exigencies in the heat of the struggle, presents a very different face when viewed away from the exciting scenes.

A paper that can be relied upon for impartiality and candor is the MONTREAL WITNESS, which is now thirty-five years old, and is as well known, if not better known, in Canada than any other paper. It is emphatically the paper for the settler, giving as it does advice and instruction on nearly every subject that can come up in the field or in the home. During more than a third of a century it has furnished much of the mental food on which the bone and sinew of this country has been raised. That it is much healthier than the story-telling literature so current now-a-days is evident by the results. Many now engaged in opening up to the world the great Canadian North West remember well the WITNESS as the paper of their youth and manhood and in renewing their acquaintance with it, if in the breaking up of home it has been dropped for a time, will find that as the years roll on it has continued to improve. In all departments of life it has something of especial value.

AGRICULTURE.

In the matter of farming, for example, it is ably edited by W. F. Clarke, Esq., the best known and most able authority on agriculture in Canada. His attention is not confined to mere articles on different subjects of timely interest to the farmer, but every second week the WEEKLY WITNESS contains a full budget of questions of general interest from readers, which are ably and, usually, satisfactorily answered by Mr. Clarke.

VETERINARY.

A resident in the far West finds himself thrown on his own resources, where, in his old home, he might be able to call in the aid of men more experienced than himself. He must act without advice according to his own best judgment. He will be put at his wit's end more often in the care of his stock than in anything else. For the special benefit of persons so situated the WITNESS contains each week questions and answers on veterinary subjects, the answers being given by Dr. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College and Dominion In-

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

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The old folks as well as the young always are interested in this department of

the WITNESS, which always is full of bright stories, interesting facts and puzzles that make the time pass quickly in the unfolding.

SERIAL STORY.

The WITNESS always contains a serial story, a whole page of the weekly being given to it each issue. The aim in the publication of these stories is not to excite by giving false views of life and character, but to contribute to the reader's fund of knowledge in an interesting and popular manner.

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The WITNESS is well-known for its illustrations. Portraits of the world's men of note at the present time all have appeared in it, and subjects of general interest that can be rendered more distinctly to the minds of readers through the agency of pictures often are illustrated in this manner.

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

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gives an amount of reading matter embracing an area of subjects perhaps wider than any publication in the world which is sold at double its price.

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Having been identified with the seed trade during a life-time, I am thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people of Canada; and, it being acknowledged that I am the largest shipper in Western Ontario, the public may rest assured their wants will be properly attended to.

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Several years ago I erected a steam testing apparatus, for the purpose of testing the germinating qualities of all the leading seeds. By means of a regulator, the pressure may be increased or diminished, thus enabling me to make a most accurate and critical test of the seeds sent out by me.

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The Government have provided for the transmission of seeds through the mails to any part of the Dominion at the rate of four cents per pound. In nearly every case I pay the postage on seeds, which enables those living in the most remote and outlying districts of Canada to procure a supply of seeds at no greater cost than those customers who purchase personally in my own establishment.

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Collection "C" contains an assortment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets, amounting to \$1.20 at Catalogue Prices, sent post free to any part of the Dominion for \$1.00.

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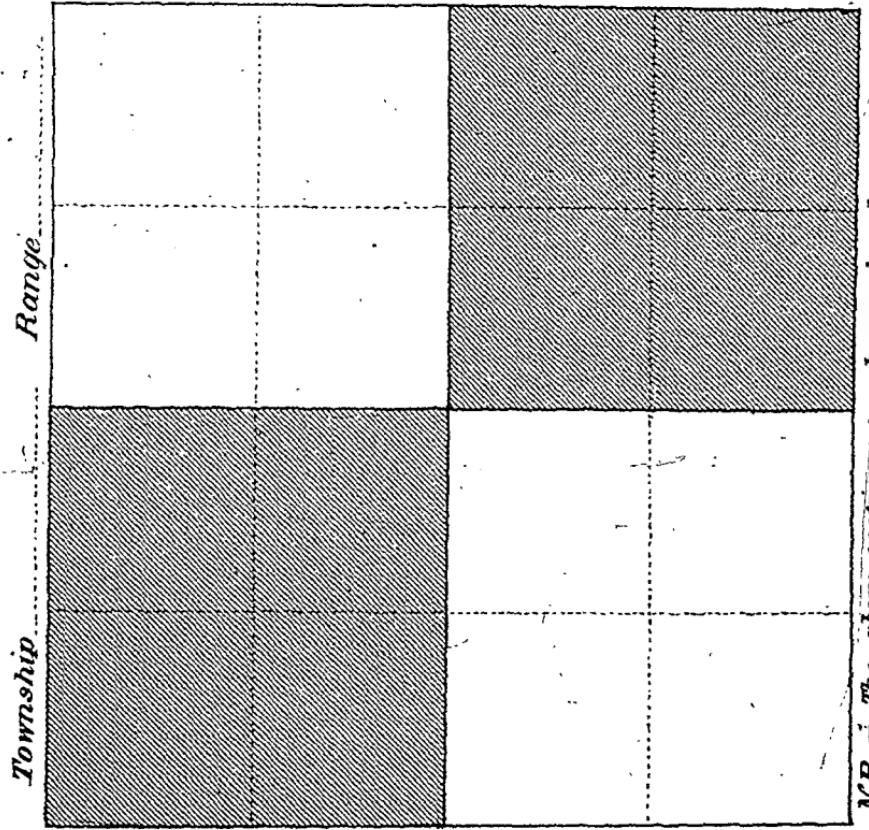
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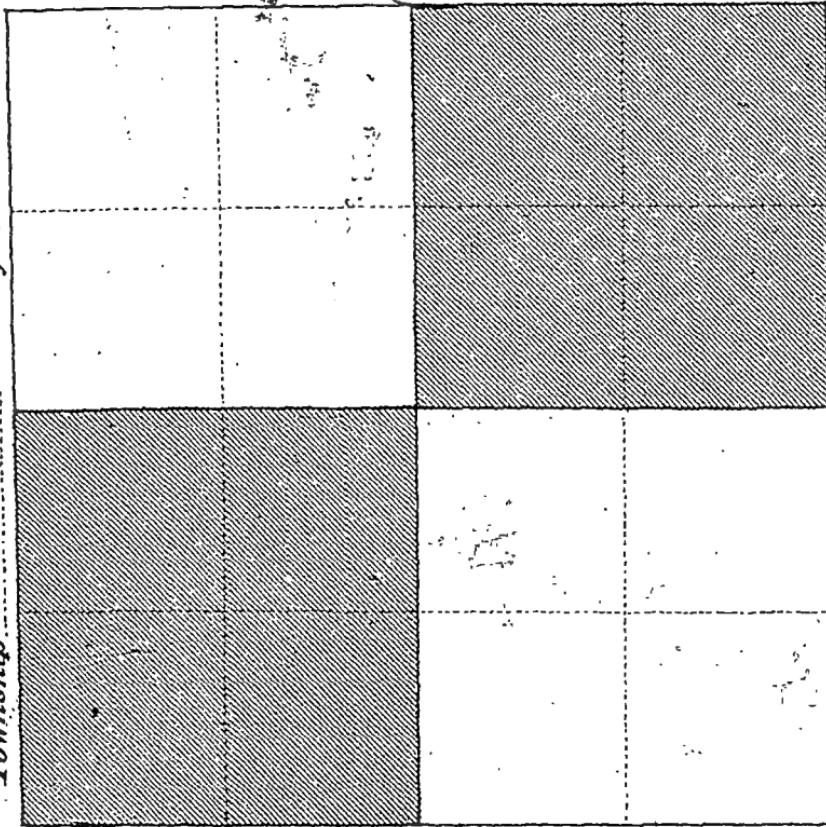


Range

Township

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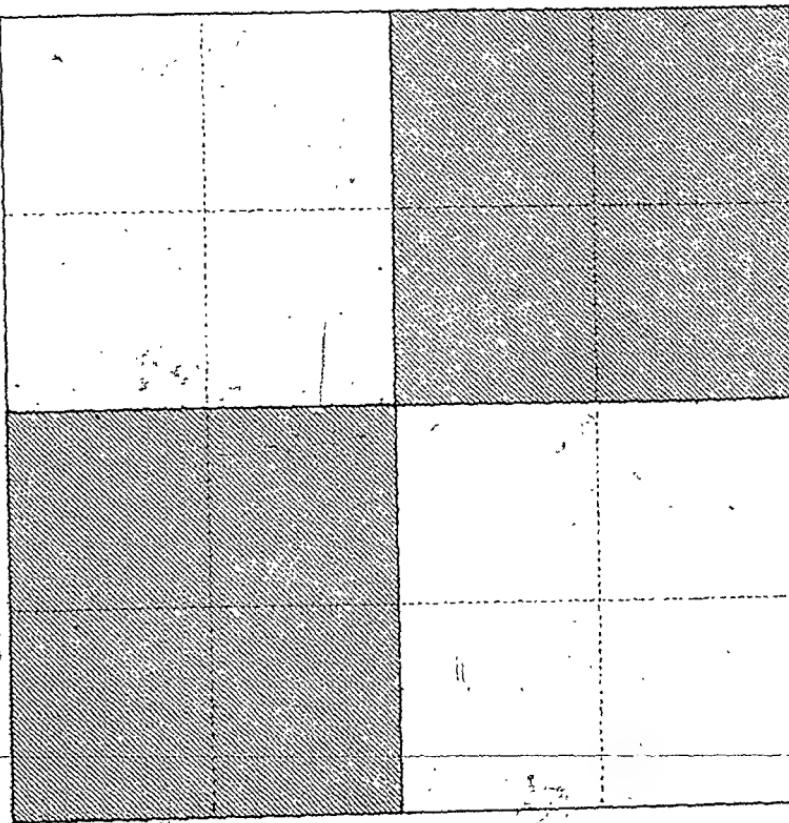
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Township



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Township

Range

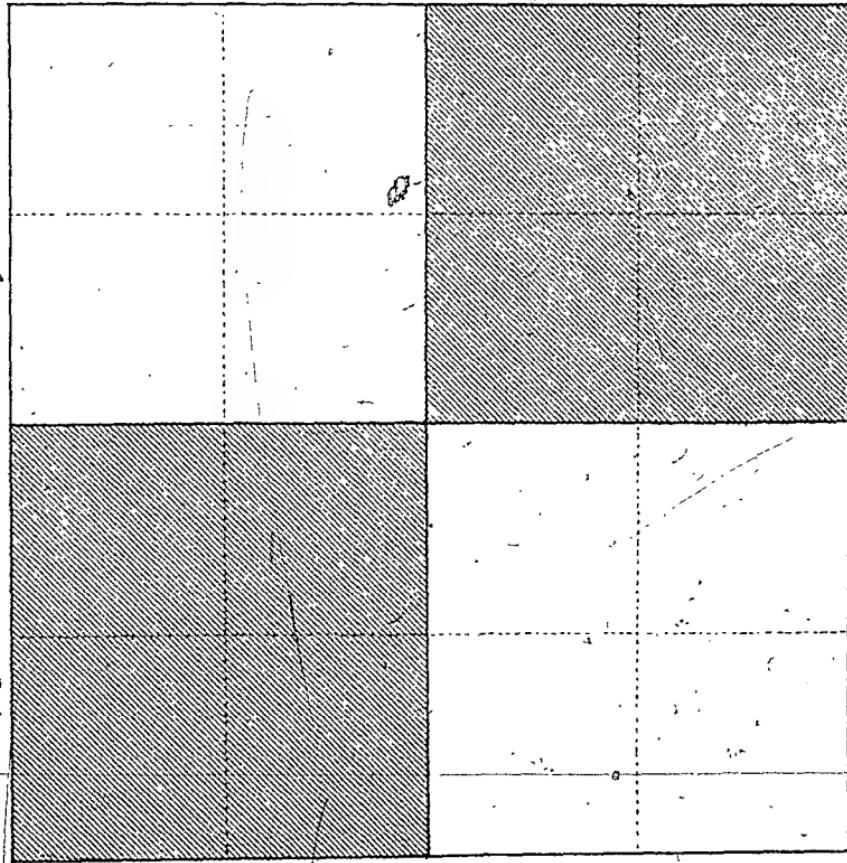


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Township *Range*

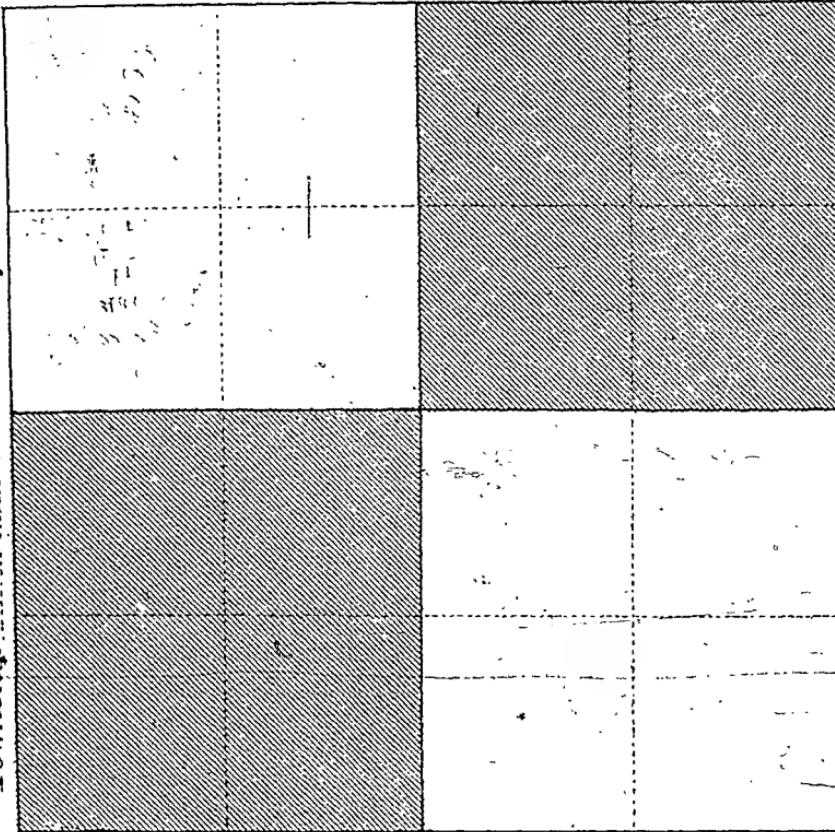
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Township Range



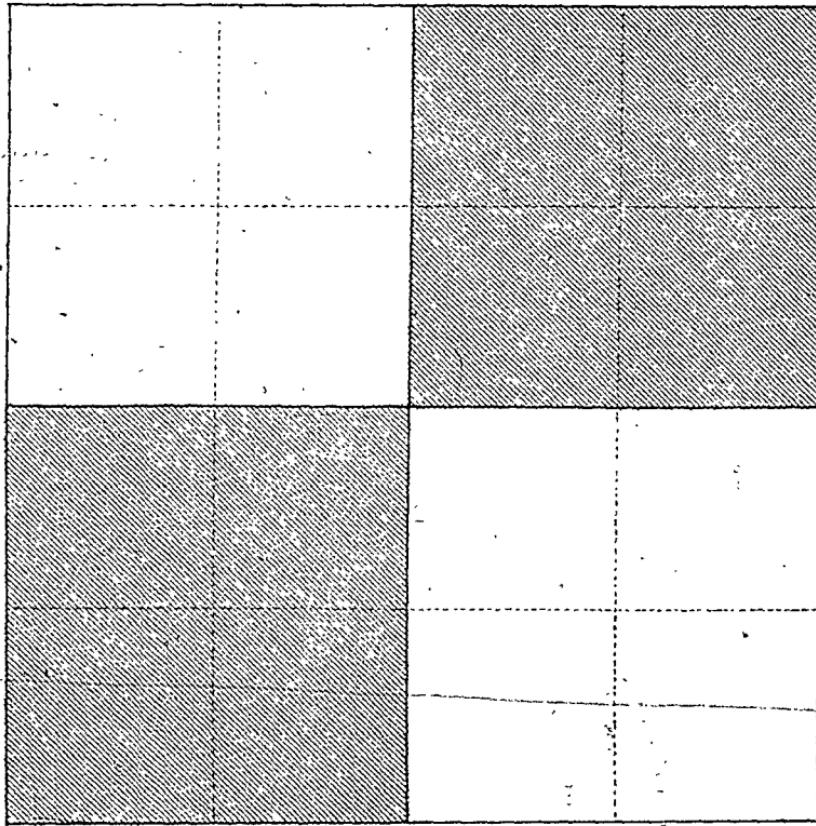
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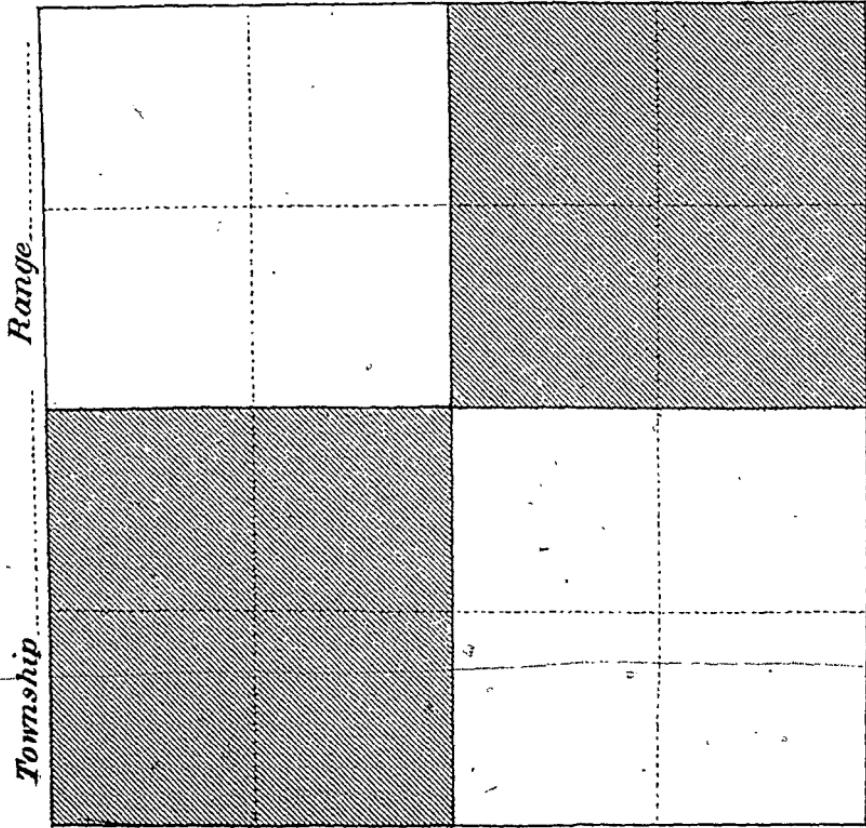


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Township..... Range.....

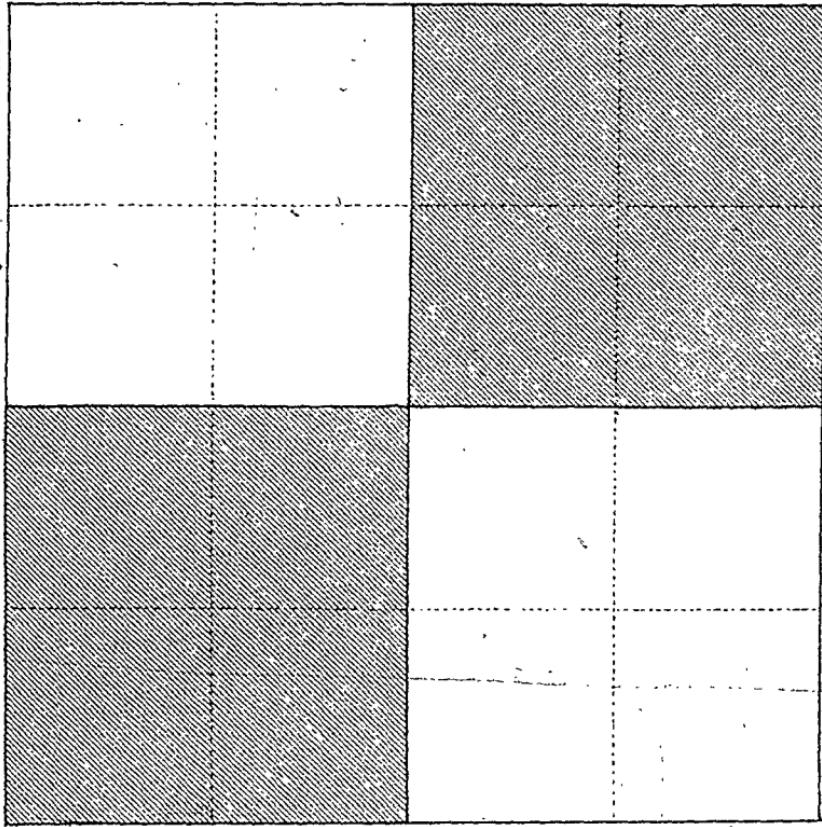


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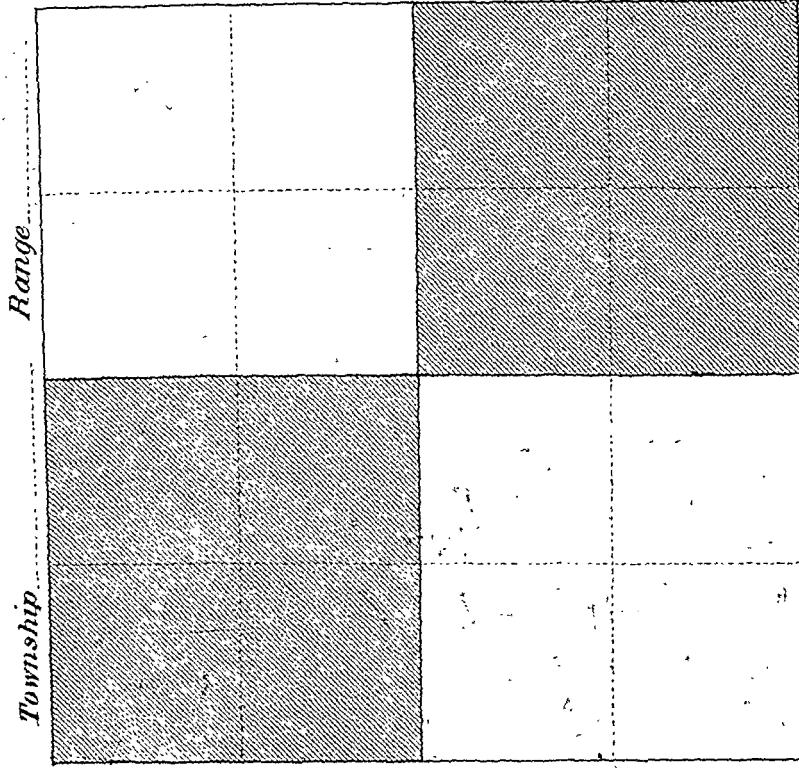


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Township *Range*



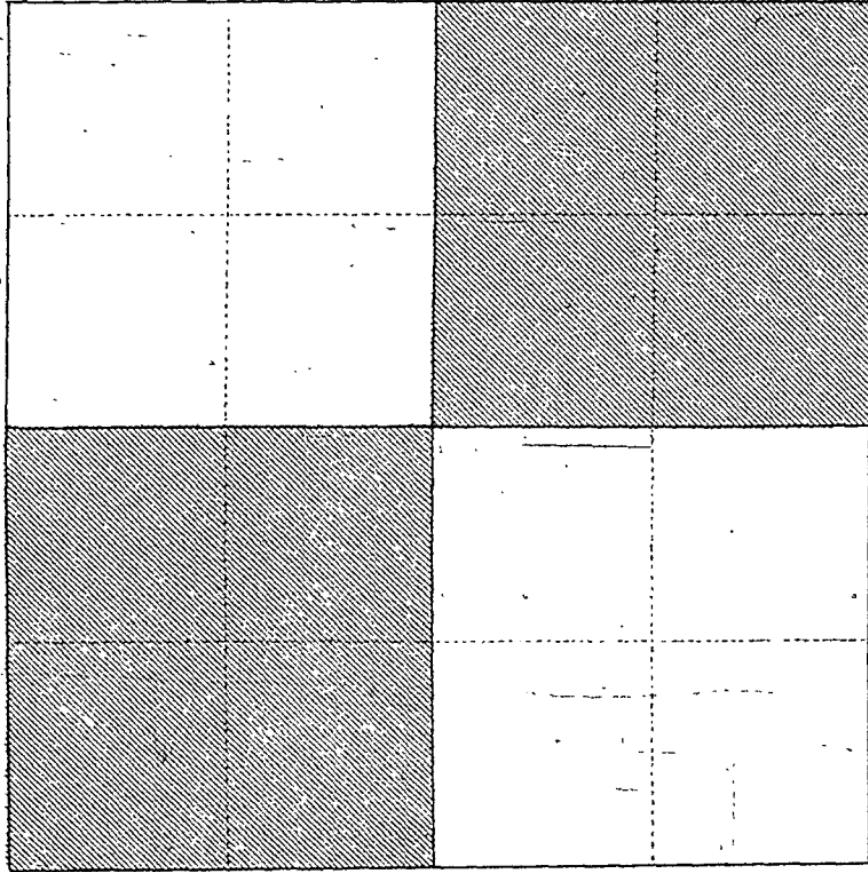
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Township

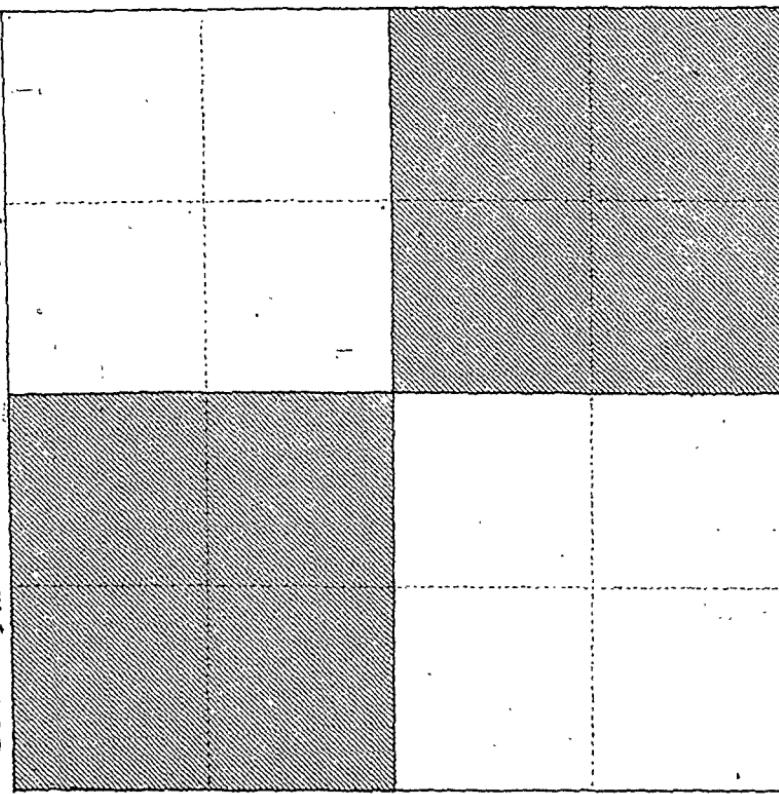
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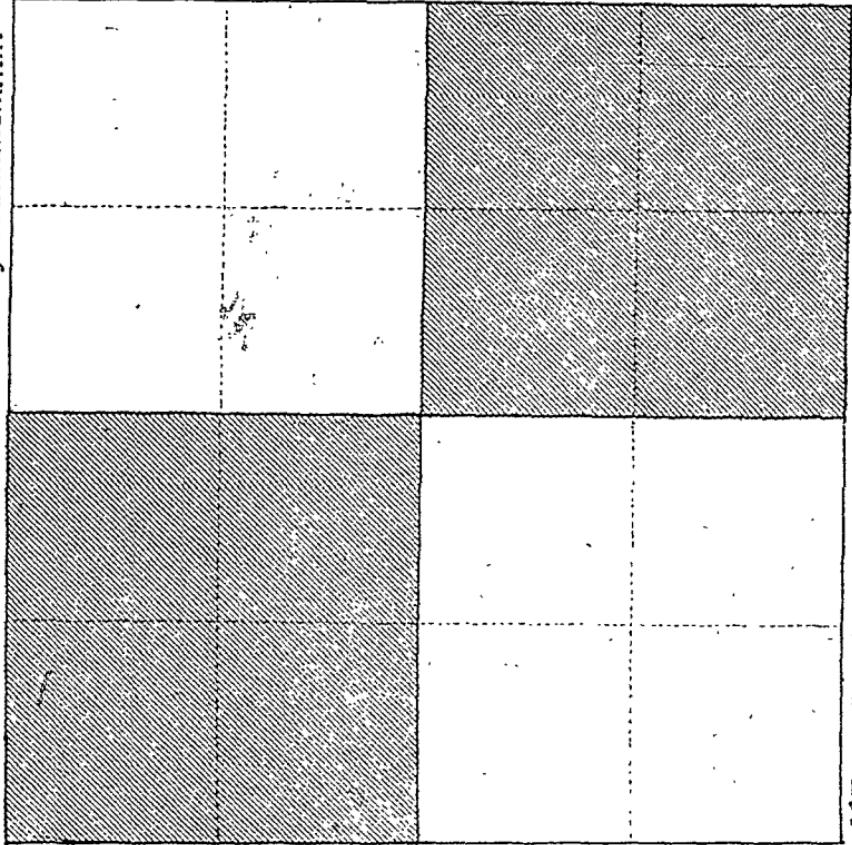
Township

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Township Range



N.B. The above sections can be numbered as required

Township

Range

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Licensed Auctioneer

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A manager or minister will be sent to the colony during the summer of 1882, and other advantages will be furnished to the settlers, who will be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres almost free.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary of the Company, REV. W. BEE, 31 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO, or to

R. IRVING WALKER, President.

Township..... Range.....

<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>
31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -
SCHOOL LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	SCHOOL LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -

Township..... Range.....

<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>	<i>Township..... Range.....</i>
31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -	31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 -
SCHOOL LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	SCHOOL LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -	30 - 29 - 28 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -	19 - 20 - 21 - 22 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -	18 - 17 - 16 - 15 -
H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS	H.B.C. LANDS
6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -	6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 -

See Page 39, as to H.B.C. claim on Section 26.

Township Range Township Range

3	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	29	30	H.B.C.	25	26
SCHOOL LANDS	29	30	LANDS	25	26
18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.	0	10	SCHOOL	11	12
LANDS	0	10	LANDS	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township Range Township Range

31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	29	30	H.B.C.	25	26
SCHOOL LANDS	29	30	LANDS	25	26
19	18	17	16	15	14
H.B.C.	0	10	SCHOOL	11	12
LANDS	0	10	LANDS	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township Range Township Range

31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	28	29	H.B.C.	25	26
SCHOOL LANDS	28	29	LANDS	25	26
18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.	0	10	SCHOOL	11	12
LANDS	0	10	LANDS	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

See Page 39, east to H.B.C. claim on Section 26.

See Page 39, as to H.B.C. Claim on Section 26.

Township		Range		Range	
31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	19	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
8 LANDS	8 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range		Range	
31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
8 LANDS	8 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township Range Range

Township		Range		Range	
31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS	29 LANDS	28 LANDS
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	19	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.	SCHOOL	H.B.C.
8 LANDS	8 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS	10 LANDS	9 LANDS
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township	Range														
31	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	School			H.B.C.					School			H.B.C.			
	-29	LANDS	28	27	26	25	24	23	-29	28	27	26	25	24	23
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	H.B.C.				School				H.B.C.			School			
	6	5	4	3	2	1			7	6	5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2	1				7	6	5	4	3	2	1

See Page 39, as to H.B.C. Claim on Section 26.

Township	Range														
31	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	School			H.B.C.					School			H.B.C.			
	-29	LANDS	28	27	26	25	24	23	-29	28	27	26	25	24	23
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
	H.B.C.				School				H.B.C.			School			
	6	5	4	3	2	1			7	6	5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2	1				7	6	5	4	3	2	1

See Page 39, as to H.B.C. Claim on Section 26.

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26

Township		Range					Township		Range				
St.	Sec.	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26	28	SCHOOL LANDS	29	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26
19	H.B.C. LANDS	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24
18	H.B.C. LANDS	17	16	15	14	13		18	17	16	15	14	13
6	H.B.C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1		6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range					Township		Range				
St.	Sec.	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26	28	SCHOOL LANDS	29	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26
19	H.B.C. LANDS	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24
18	H.B.C. LANDS	17	16	15	14	13		18	17	16	15	14	13
6	H.B.C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1		6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range					Township		Range				
St.	Sec.	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26	28	SCHOOL LANDS	29	27	H.B.C. LANDS	25	26
19	H.B.C. LANDS	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24
18	H.B.C. LANDS	17	16	15	14	13		18	17	16	15	14	13
6	H.B.C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1		6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range		Township		Range					
31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL		H.B.C.		SCHOOL		H.B.C.		H.B.C.		H.B.C.	
30	29	28	27	26	25	30	29	28	27	26	25
LANDS				LANDS		LANDS		LANDS		LANDS	
19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.				SCHOOL		H.B.C.		SCHOOL		SCHOOL	
7	6	5	4	3	2	12	11	10	9	8	7
LANDS				LANDS		LANDS		LANDS		LANDS	
6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range		Township		Range					
31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL		H.B.C.		SCHOOL		H.B.C.		SCHOOL		H.B.C.	
30	29	28	27	26	25	30	29	28	27	26	25
LANDS				LANDS		LANDS		LANDS		LANDS	
19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.C.				SCHOOL		H.B.C.		SCHOOL		SCHOOL	
7	6	5	4	3	2	12	11	10	9	8	7
LANDS				LANDS		LANDS		LANDS		LANDS	
6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1

See Page 39, as to H.B.C. Claim on Section 26.

Remember the
Great Western Railway
Is the MOST DIRECT ROUTE
From Canada to all Points in the Eastern & Western States,
AND THE POPULAR HIGHWAY TO
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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F. BROUGHTON,

General Manager.

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SUPPLEMENT.

JUNE 1ST, 1882.

The large number of colonization companies organized during the past three months, to promote the more rapid settlement of the fertile lands of the great North-West, has suggested to the author the necessity of adding to 15,000 copies of the present edition of the MANUAL a postscript explaining

THE OBLIGATIONS OF COLONIZATION COMPANIES AND THE RIGHTS OF SETTLERS ON THEIR LANDS.

The following summary of the principal features of the agreement entered into between the Government and such companies should be read in connection with the Dominion Lands Regulations of Dec. 23rd, 1881, which will be found on the map-facing title-page, the agreement being framed in accordance with the clauses describing "Plan No. 1".

Such townships comprising the tract granted to the Company as may not have been completely surveyed are to be fully surveyed by the Government so soon as conveniently may be.

Two sections being reserved as an endowment in aid of education, and two more for the Hudson's Bay Company, 32 sections within each township will have to be colonized by the Company. Of these the even-numbered sections are for homestead and pre-emption in the usual way (see page 31), but entries can only be made with the sanction

of the Company.* There remain, therefore, but sixteen (odd-numbered) sections to be acquired by the Company in each township. The further reservation is made in regard to these of all trails, public roads, or highways (by land or water); all gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal; also all timber, subject, however, to the right of the company to cut (without payment of dues) what is required for the bona fide building purposes of two settlers per section and for firewood for all settlers within the tract, and (by payment of dues) what is re-

* The fact that \$240 rebate per section (whether odd or even) accrues to the credit of the Company on their placing thereon two bona fide settlers in itself constitutes an assurance that all worthy homesteaders will be extended a cordial welcome. Immigrants from Great Britain, and other intending settlers who possess but an imperfect knowledge of the country, would do well to obtain copies of the prospectus of more than one Colonization company, and compare the respective advantages offered. The advertisement of the first company which commenced active operations will be found on Page vi. (previous)

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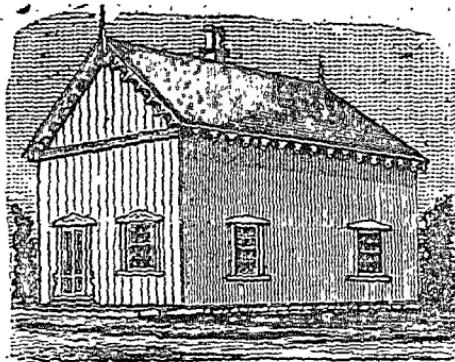
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SUPPLEMENT.

quired for all *bona fide* building purposes within the tract. No deduction or abatement of the purchase money is to be made because any part of the land may prove to be unfit for settlement.

The position of "squatters" within the tract is defined in the following clause, which shows that the rights of pioneer settlers are not disregarded:

6. Should any portion or portions of the lands forming the subject of this agreement be now occupied by any person or persons who may have settled thereon, such persons and those claiming through them shall not be disturbed in their possession by the Company, unless with the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior; and the Minister of Interior may, if he think it expedient so to do, from time to time give to the Company written notice that the lands in possession of such persons respectively, and such adjoining lands as he may think proper (but not exceeding in the whole three hundred and twenty acres for each separate settler), are withdrawn from the operation of these presents, and thereupon such lands shall become withdrawn, and this agreement shall thereupon cease and determine with respect thereto.

Any portion of the lands that may prove to be within twenty-four miles of the *main line* of the Canadian Pacific Railway may be withdrawn by the Government from the operation of the agreement; also any even-numbered section not already entered for, or of which the homestead entry may have been cancelled.

If any railway company during the term of the agreement requires to expropriate, for the purposes of its line, any portion of an odd-numbered section within the tract not in the possession of a *bona fide* settler, the price to be charged to such railway must not exceed the net sum per acre, less any rebate, which the Company have to pay to the Government therefor.

The Government may, subject to the rights of the Company, grant licenses to cut timber within the tract, and may withdraw from the operation of the agreement such lands as may be found to have valuable minerals thereon or a harbour, making (in the two latter cases) compensation to parties whose improvements are affected.

If, at the expiration of five years, the Company have failed to establish one *bona fide* settler on each half of every odd-numbered section fairly fit for settlement, the Government may cancel the sale of such quarter-sections as contain no settler, but must reimburse, without interest, the amount (less the rebate, if any) which the Company have paid for such lands.

In case a settler upon an even-numbered section does not make entry for a pre-emption at the time of entering for his homestead, the company enjoy the option of purchasing, within three months thereafter, the quarter section (to which he would have been entitled) at \$2.05 per acre cash.

That the restrictions imposed to prevent speculation in colonization lands may be well understood, the following clauses are given *verbatim*:

28. The Company shall not, without the consent in writing of the Governor-in-Council, make any transfer or assignment, whether by way of mortgage or otherwise, of this agreement, or their rights or interest or any part of their rights or interest hereunder, or any sale, agreement for sale, assignment, transfer, mortgage, lease, or other disposition of any of the lands forming the object of the sale and purchase hereby contracted for.

Provided, however, that an agreement with a *bona fide* settler placed by the Company upon an odd-numbered section, with respect to the sale, lease, or other disposition of such section or part thereof, shall not constitute a breach of this clause, but such sale, lease, or other disposition shall be subject to the terms

CULEX IFUGE

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EFFECTUALLY PREVENTS
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MOSQUITOES,
BLACK FLIES,
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ANTS,
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HALF LB. BOTTLES, 50 CENTS EACH.

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LYMAN, SONS, & CO., MONTREAL.

SUPPLEMENT.

of this agreement and to Her Majesty's rights hereunder, and shall not confer upon such settler any greater or other rights with respect to the subject matter thereof than those possessed by the Company under this agreement with respect to such subject matter, but such settler may be confirmed in his possession pursuant to the twenty-ninth clause hereof.

27. If any transfer, assignment, mortgage, sale, agreement, lease, or other disposition referred to in the last preceding clause be assented to, the same shall be subject to the terms of this agreement and Her Majesty's rights hereunder, and shall not confer upon the party with whom the same may be made any greater other rights with respect to the subject matter thereof than those possessed by the Company under this agreement with respect to such subject matter.

Breach of the above clause (Clause 26), or of that forbidding the cutting of wood (except as specified), or on the failure of the company to pay any instalment of purchase money within three months of the date when the same becomes due, renders the agreement subject to cancellation by notice in writing from the Government, whereupon all rights and interests of the Company, or of those claiming under them, will absolutely cease, the lands will revert to the Crown, and all moneys paid to the Government, or to which the Company may have become entitled under the agreement, will be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty. The following clause, however, shews that, whatever ill fate may betide the Com-

pany, the rights of the actual settler on lands within their tract are afforded the fullest measure of protection :-

28. But in order that a *bona fide* settler placed upon an odd-numbered section by the Company may not suffer by the default of the Company, it is hereby declared to be Her Majesty's intention, in case this agreement be terminated, to confirm such settler in his possession, and grant to him the land upon which he is settled and which he may have acquired from the Company (not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres), if and when he has resided upon and cultivated the land for three years.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The "Act further to amend, and to consolidate as so amended, the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion therein mentioned" having unavoidably been withdrawn in the last days of the Session of 1882, the existing law forbidding entry for a second homestead remains unaltered for the present.

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Aikenhead & Cramble, Toronto,	p. 12	Knott & Co., E. E., Toronto	13
Burdock Blood Bitter.	15	Murphy & Murphy, Barristers,	15
Cheapest Books Published. The	15	Winnipeg	15
Consolidated Purifier Co. The	16	Norman's Electric Belt Institu-	6
"Death to Mosquitoes!"	4	tion, Toronto	6
Dennis, Sons, & Co., London, E.	7	Nor'-West Pioneer Agency, Te-	2
Graham, Thomas, Toronto.	12	Tonto	2
Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada	14	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba	9
Gemmill, J. A., Barrister, etc.	Land Co.	9	
Ottawa	5 & 15	St. Jacob's Oil	13
Greas' Toronto Mill Furnishing	Toronto Safe Works	8	
Works	10 & 11	Whitney, J. W. G., Toronto	13

To Real Estate Agents and Investors.—A prompt and trustworthy opinion as to the quality of lands situated in any of the surveyed districts of the North West, based upon a personal investigation of the original field notes and plans of the official survey, furnished confidentially by mail or telegram.

Latest information obtained at the head Dominion Lands Office respecting lands still open for colonization grants, or for grazing, mining, or timber leases.

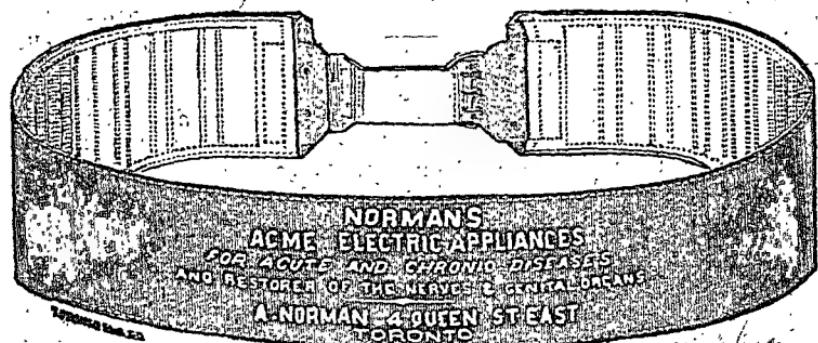
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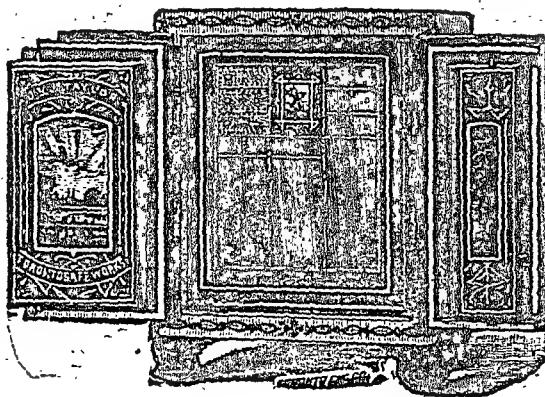
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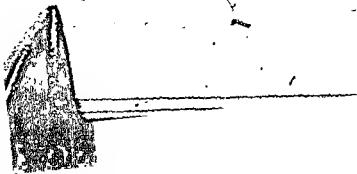
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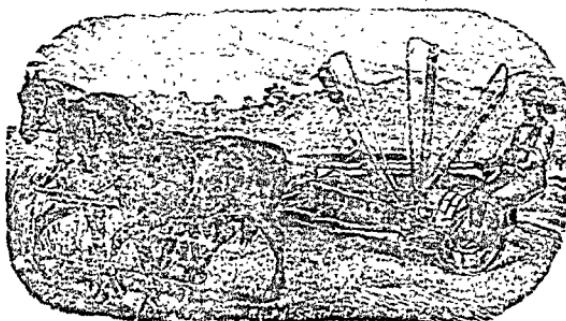
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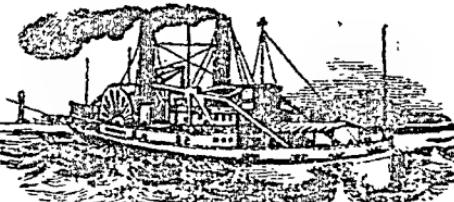
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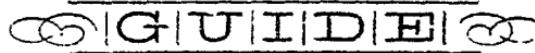
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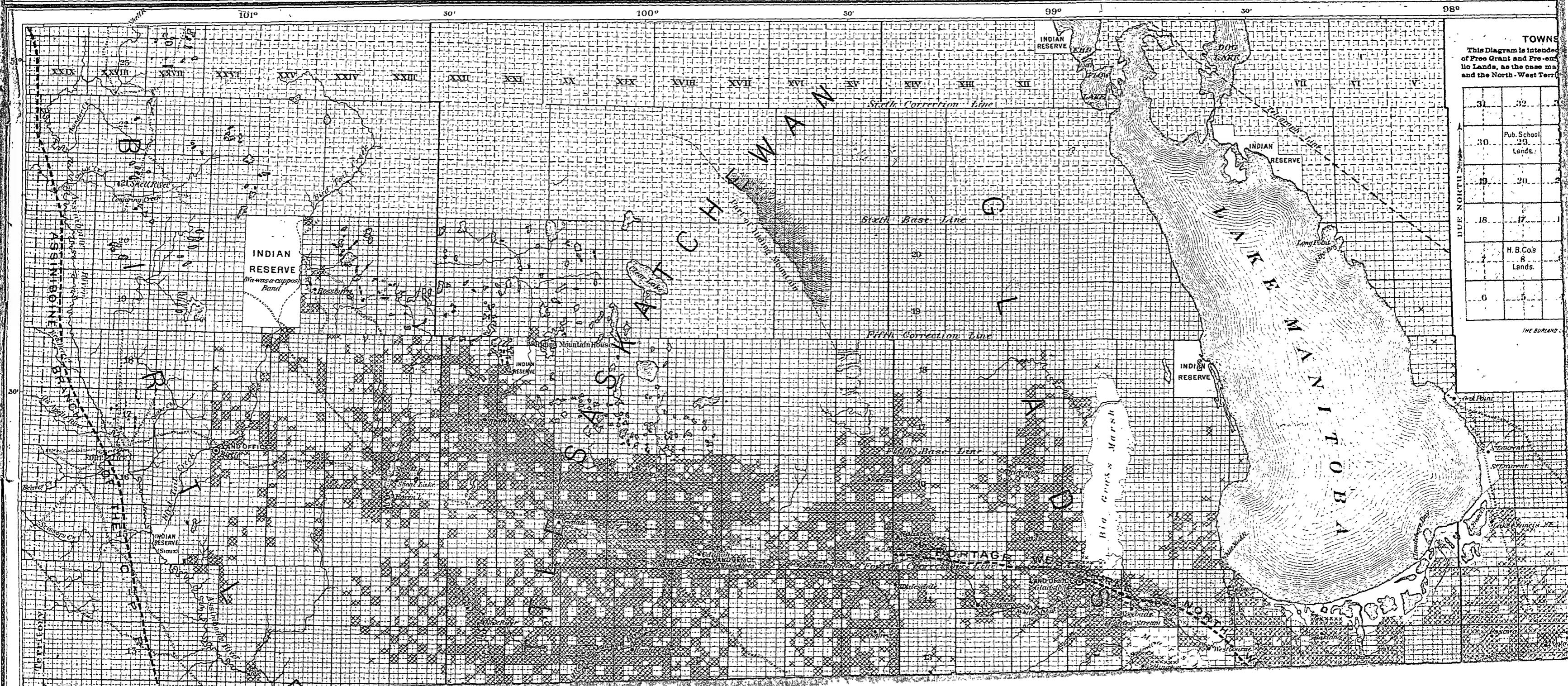
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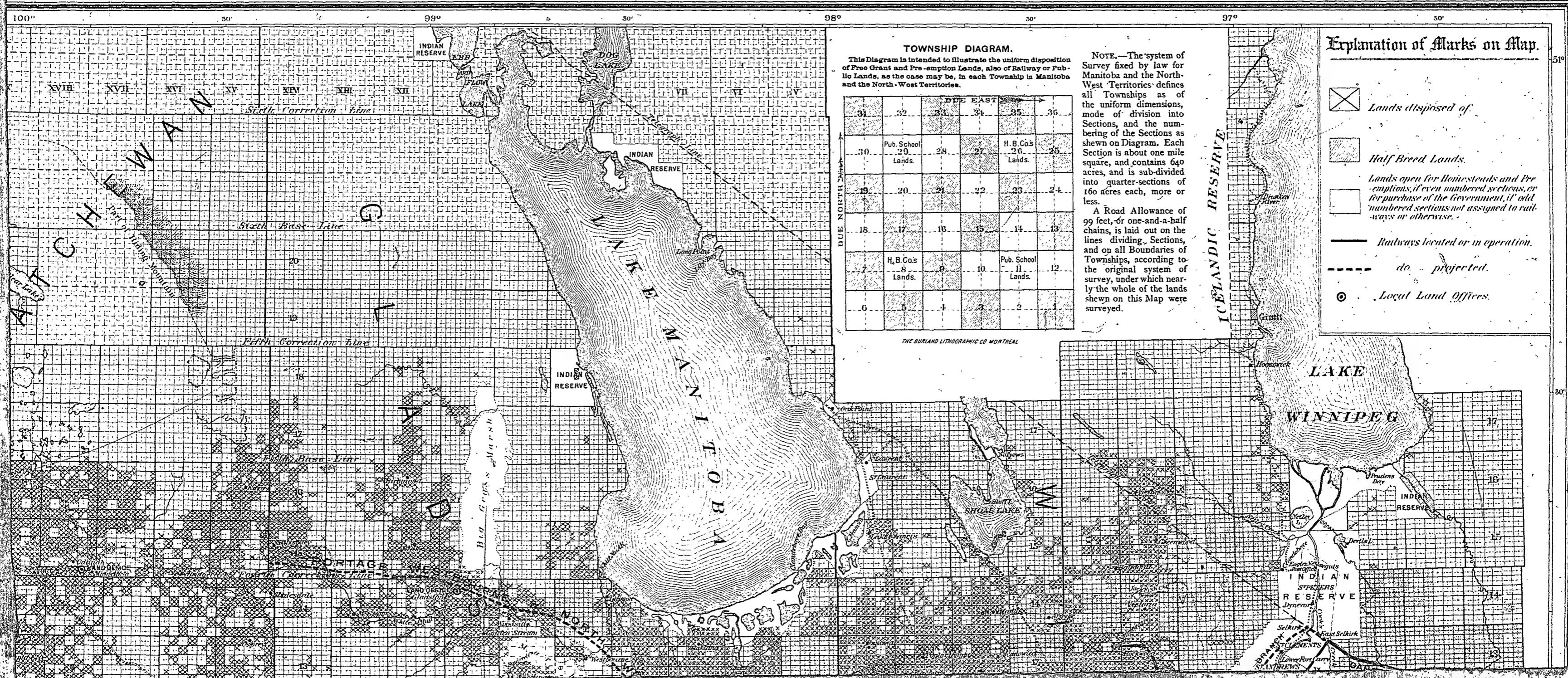
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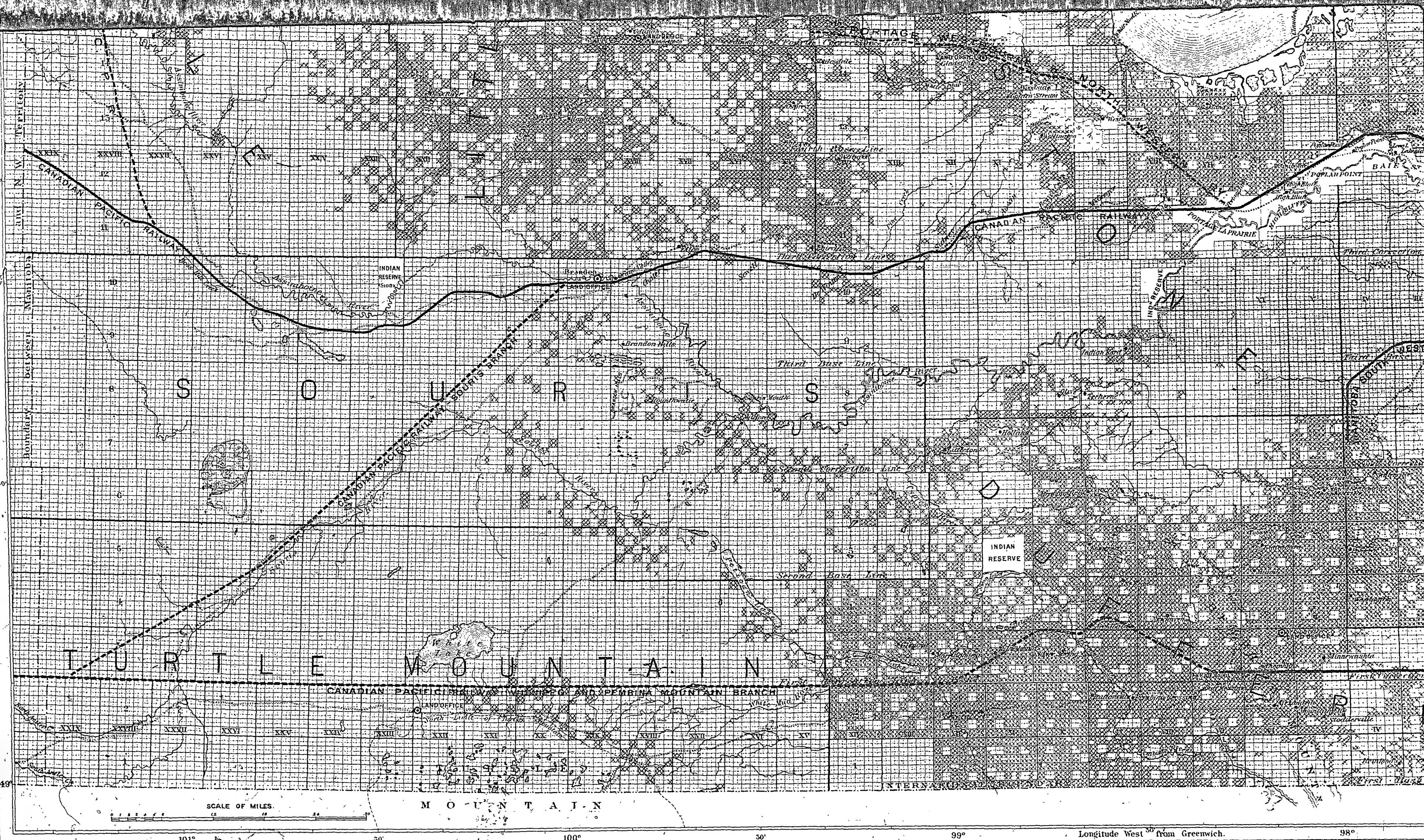


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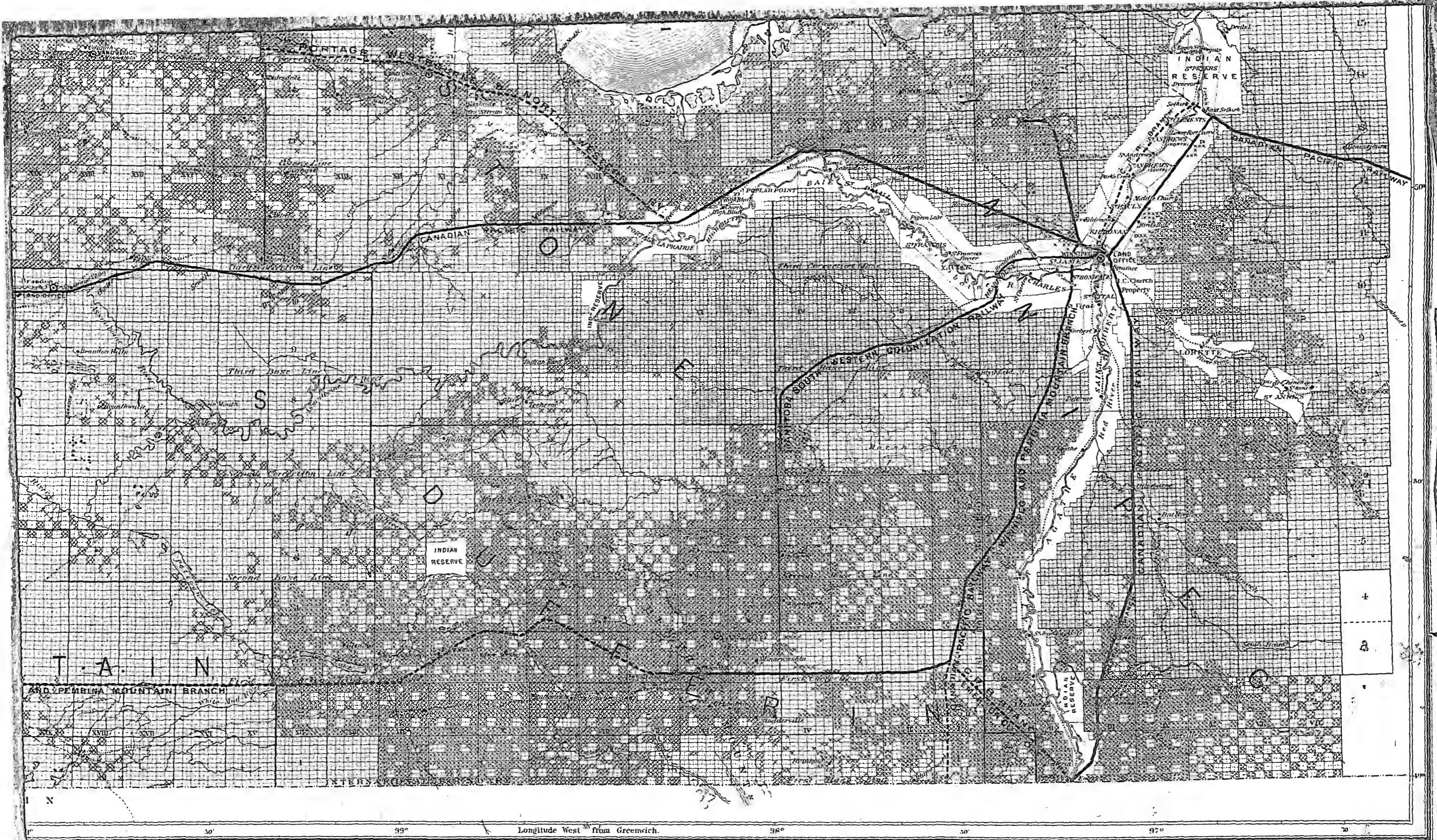
MAP OF A PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
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The intending settler will note this Map contains only the Lands Surveyed in part of the Province of Manitoba. There is an almost illimitable extent of Land



note this Map contains only the Lands Surveyed in part of the Province of Manitoba. There is an almost illimitable extent of Lands for Settlement further West.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In offering for the use of intending settlers and investors in the Canadian North-West the Second Edition of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK, the author desires to express his thanks to the public for the favourable reception accorded to the preliminary issue, and to the press, of all shades of politics, for the gratifying recognition which the work of a brother journalist has received.

During the interval that has elapsed since the MANUAL was first published, new Dominion Lands regulations have been adopted, necessitating a careful revision and correction of Part III, which may, therefore, still be accepted as not only containing a convenient summary of the law affecting the disposal of the public lands, but likewise a trustworthy exposition of the practice of the Department of the Interior, which administers the same. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to supply for general information the full text of the new regulations above referred to, as well as of various other regulations emanating from the same Department.

USEFUL HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO THE NORTH-WEST.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)

The intending settler in Manitoba is advised not to encumber himself with very heavy luggage. Cumbrous and heavy articles of furniture, such as chairs, stoves, tables, etc., would probably cost as much in transport as they would be worth, and things of this sort can be obtained reasonably in Manitoba. Agricultural implements (which should be of the kind adapted to the country) it would be better to purchase after arrival; also tools, unless those belonging to special trades.

Individual settlers on ordinary passenger trains are allowed 150 lbs. weight of luggage, and parties going together may arrange to have their luggage weighed together, and so have the whole averaged; but everything over 150 lbs. weight is charged, and this charge, in the case of freight of the kind above referred to, is often found to be expensive.

The settler who goes by the lakes will find an officer of the Canadian Government at Duluth, Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, who will assist him in bonding his luggage on entering the United States, and otherwise afford him every possible information. The Canadian Government has a large Settlers' Reception House at Duluth; at which immigrants may rest and refresh themselves.

Settlers going by way of the United States railways must see that their personal luggage is examined by the United States Customs officers at Detroit or Port Huron, after crossing the Canadian frontier, and, previous to starting, that their heavy freight has been bonded.

At Emerson, an agent of the Canadian Government will be found, Mr. J. E. Tett, and he will assist in discharging any bonds of immigrants' effects, and otherwise give information how to proceed.

At Winnipeg there is also a Canadian Immigration Agent, Mr. Wm. Hespeler, to whom immigrants may apply on arrival.

All settlers are especially advised to look very closely after their luggage, and see that it is on the trains or steamboats with them, properly checked.

The following are the officers of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain:—

LONDON Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., etc., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.
Mr. J. COLMER, Private Secretary, (address as above).

LIVERPOOL ... Mr. JOHN DYER, 15, Water Street.
GLASGOW ... Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40 Epoch Square.

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The following are the agents of the Canadian Government in Canada:—

QUEBEC Mr. J. STAFFORD, Point Levis, Quebec.
TORONTO ... Mr. J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

OTTAWA Mr. W. J. WILLS, St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

MONTREAL ... Mr. J. J. DALY, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON ... Mr. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.

HAMILTON ... Mr. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton, Ontario.

LONDON ... Mr. A. G. SMYRE, London, Ontario.

HALIFAX ... Mr. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN ... Mr. S. GARDNER, St. John, New Brunswick.

WINNIPEG ... Mr. W. HESPELER, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

EMERSON ... Mr. J. E. TETT, Railway Station, Emerson, Manitoba.

DULUTH ... Mr. W. C. B. GRAHAM, Settlers' Reception House.

These officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and districts, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for settlers, etc.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING ESTATES.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)

It will appear, from a comparison of the conditions of sale by the Pacific Railway Company with the Dominion Land Regulations, that if a family of four adults desire to settle together they may obtain a really large estate on very moderate terms. For instance, each of the four members of the family may settle on the four free homesteads of 160 acres each in any even numbered unoccupied section. Each may then purchase another 160 acres at \$2.50 (10s. 6d.) per acre from the Pacific Railway Company in the adjoining odd numbered sections. This is the same price as that offered by the Government in classes A, B and C with the exception that the

when simply turned and left by itself for the also fewer weeds, which is of very great import happens that the weeds which grow soon after sowing on the first breaking, and thus defrayed, but there is a profit. It is also of settler with limited means to get this mode of this kind of planting is to scatter and then turn a thin sod over them. The grain finds its way through, and in a few weeks rotten.

The settler should plant potatoes the first year and do other little things of that kind. Potatoes late as June 20th. All that is required is to turn the potatoes on the ground, and then turn over them, the face of the grass being placed direct hoing or further cultivation is required, except that may grow. Very heavy crops of fine potatoes in this way.

Before the prairie is broken the sod is very great force to break it; but after it has once been ploughed, the ploughs may easily be used.

On account of the great force required to break the prairie, there are many who prefer oxen. In first instance, there are many who prefer oxen. It is also a liability of horses becoming sick in taken there from the older parts of the continent accustomed to the new feed and the country, worked hard. A pair of oxen will break an with very little or no expense at all for feed found to do very well, and they are considered prairie work.

SURVEYORS' CHARGES IN

The following rates were fixed (Feb. 8th, 1870) Provincial Land Surveyors for the Province of For surveying town lots, including posting (but not complete plans for registration and reference, and

Prairie Lots, 100 to 1,000, at
over 1,000, at
Bush or Scrub Lots, 100 to 1,000, at
over 1,000, at

The general rate adopted for day work is expenses for time spent in connection with the in addition. No reduction to be made for parts.

The charge for each description is placed at

REGISTRATION LAW AND REGULATIONS NORTH-WEST TERRITORY

The following is a list of the Registry Officers Territories:—

Registrar General's office, Battleford.
Registrar for the Prince Albert District, Prince

The office hours are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. than a legal holiday.

Any person, corporation, or company who North-West Territories surveyed or subdivided village lots, and failing to register a plan or map scale of not less than one inch to every four months, is liable to a penalty of \$20 for each month such omission continues, after two months' no law has been served.

The following are the provisions of the Act:

1. For the necessary entries and certificates entered other than those hereinafter specially provided for registering every instrument other than those hereinbefore, \$2.00; but, in case the said instrument exceeds the rate of 25c. for every additional 100 words or fraction thereof.

2. For searching the registry books and indices relating to any lot or part of a lot as originally patented by wards subdivided into smaller lots, shown by any reference thereto, when not exceeding four reams, 50c. a

3. For every abstract of title to any specific parcel registrars containing such particulars as to any instrument affecting such parcel of land as the particular, 50c.; and when one abstract exceeds 100 words, 10c. words, or fractional part thereof; for copies required, 2c. for each word.

For each certificate by the registrar, 1c.

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NTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO THE NORTH-WEST.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)
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ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., etc., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W. J. Colmer, Private Secretary, (address as above).

JOHN DYER, 15 Water Street.

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J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

W. J. WILLIAMS, St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

J. J. DALEY, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.

JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton, Ontario.

A. G. SMYTH, London, Ontario.

E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

S. GARDNER, St. John, New Brunswick.

W. HESPELER, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. E. TATE, Railway Station, Emerson, Manitoba.

W. C. B. GRAHAME, Settlers' Reception House.

will afford the fullest advice and protection. They lately applied to on arrival. All complaints made to them. They will also furnish information for settlement in their respective Provinces and for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, of conveyance, and will receive and forward notices for settlers, etc.

METHODS OF ACQUIRING ESTATES.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)
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LAND AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

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when simply turned and left by itself for that purpose. There are also fewer weeds, which is of very great importance, as it frequently happens that the weeds which grow soon after breaking are as difficult to subdue as the sod itself. Large crops of oats are obtained from sowing on the first breaking, and thus not only is the cost defrayed, but there is a profit. It is also of great importance to a settler with limited means to get this crop the first year. One mode of this kind of planting is to scatter the oats on the grass, and then turn a thin sod over them. The grain thus buried quickly finds its way through, and in a few weeks the sod is perfectly rotten.

The settler should plant potatoes the first year for his family use, and do other little things of that kind. Potatoes may be put in as late as June 20th. All that is required is to turn over a furrow, put the potatoes on the ground, and then turn another furrow to cover them, the face of the grass being placed directly on the seed. No hoing or further cultivation is required, except to cut off any weeds that may grow. Very heavy crops of fine potatoes have been grown in this way.

Before the prairie is broken the sod is very tough, and requires great force to break it; but after it has once been turned the subsequent ploughings are very easy, from the friability of the soil, and gang ploughs may easily be used.

On account of the great force required to break the prairie in the first instance, there are many who prefer oxen to horses; and there is also a liability of horses becoming sick in Manitoba when first taken there from the older parts of the continent, until they become accustomed to the new feed and the country, especially if they are worked hard. A pair of oxen will break an acre and a half a day, with very little or no expense at all for feed. Mules have been found to do very well, and they are considered well adapted for prairie work.

SURVEYORS' CHARGES IN MANITOBA.

The following rates were fixed (Feb. 8th, 1882) by the Board of Provincial Land Surveyors for the Province of Manitoba:—
For surveying town lots, including posting (but not with stone or iron posts), complete plans for registration and reference, and sale plan, if required:—

Prairie Lots, 100 to 1,000, at	\$1.00 per lot.
over 1,000, at	0.75 "
Bush or Scrub Lots, 100 to 1,000, at	3.00 "
over 1,000, at	2.00 "

The general rate adopted for day work is \$15.00 per day; all expenses for time spent in connection with the survey to be charged in addition. No reduction to be made for parts of days employed.

The charge for each description is placed at \$5.00.

REGISTRATION LAW AND REGULATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The following is a list of the Registry Offices of the North-West Territories:—

Registrar General's office, Battleford.

Registrar for the Prince Albert District, Prince Albert.

The office hours are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on every day other than a legal holiday.

Any person, corporation, or company who have lands in the North-West Territories surveyed or subdivided into town, park or village lots, and failing to register a plan or map of the same (on a scale of not less than one inch to every four chains) within six months, is liable to a penalty of \$20 for each month thereafter that such omission continues, after two months' notice to comply with the law has been served.

The following are the provisions of the Ordinance governing fees:—

1. For the necessary entries and certificates concerning every instrument other than those hereinbefore specially provided for, \$1.00; and for registering every instrument other than those hereinbefore specially provided for, \$2.00; but, in case the said instrument exceeds 700 words, then at the rate of 25c. for every additional 100 words or fractional part thereof.

2. For searching the registry books and indices relating to the title of any lot or part of a lot of land as originally patented by the Crown, or as afterwards subdivided into smaller lots, shown by any registered map or plan thereof, when not exceeding four references, 50c., and 10c. for every additional reference.

3. For every abstract of title to any specific parcel of land certified by the registrar containing such particulars as to any number of the registered instrument affecting such parcel of land as the party searching shall require, 50c.; and when one abstract exceeds 100 words, 25c. for every additional 100 words, or fractional part thereof; for copies of instruments, when required, 25c. for each 100 words.

4. For each certificate by the registrar, except those made under subsections one and three of this section, 50c.

5. For registration of any plan of town or village, 50c.

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Established 1874.

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Relieve and cure Spinal Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Consumption, Sleeplessness, Colds, and Indigestion.

ASK FOR

NORMAN'S

ELECTRIC BELTS,

and you will be

safe against Insanity

or they will do their

work well, and are

CHEAP AT ANY PRICE.

WATERVILLE, N.B.—A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Please send me a Waist Belt. Enclosed find price. Head Band I got for my wife has almost cured her of Neuralgia. Yours truly, C. L. TILLEY.

BRIDGEPORT, Ont.—Mr. A. NORMAN.—Dear Sir.—The Belt I got from you last September did me lots of good. I was not able to work them, but I am now. Please send me another and a pair of Knee-Caps and two pairs of Insoles. Enclosed find amount. Please send them by mail. Yours truly, JAMES PEAREN.

Numerous such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work, and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

BATHS.

I have entirely refitted my establishment with marble and other Baths, which are now the best in the city. Electric, Sulphur, and Vapour Baths, and Hot, and Cold Baths. Ladies and gentlemen, whether invalid or not, will find these Baths toning, strengthening, enlivening, clearing, and comforting. Come and try them.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

N.B.—Trusses for Rupture, best in America, and Electric Batteries always on hand at reasonable prices.

The Rat Portage Progress

IS PUBLISHED AT THE THRIVING TOWN OF RAT PORTAGE, ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, EAST OF RED RIVER.

Advertisers contracting for space for a specified time will be charged, payable in advance, as follows:—

Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Months.	One Month.
One Column ... \$25.00	\$35.00	\$60.00	\$100.00	One Column ... \$5.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
Half " ... 15.00	20.00	35.00	60.00	Half " ... 3.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
Quarter " ... 10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	Quarter " ... 2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Three Inches " ... 8.00	10.00	18.00	35.00	Three Inches " ... 2.25	3.25	4.25	5.00
Two " ... 6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	Two " ... 1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00
One " ... 4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	One " ... 1.00	1.25	2.50	3.00

Professional Cards, \$10.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

The above rates apply to regular professional or commercial advertisements, and not to notices of auction sales, tenders invited, or anything of a transitory nature.

JAMES WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

ERRATA, Etc.

PAGE 7.—The surveyor's field notes being now all deposited at the head office of the Dominion Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, it is only by direct application thereto (addressed to "The Hon. the Minister of the Interior") that information as to the official classification of the soil in regard to any particular section of a township can be obtained. For tariff of fees, see Appendix.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO HOMESTEADS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

PAGE 31.—The homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts apply solely to agricultural lands; that is to say, they do not apply to lands set apart as timber limits, or as hay lands, or to lands on which coal or other valuable mineral is, at the time, known to exist, or to lands valuable for stone or marble quarries, or to those having water power thereon which may be useful for driving machinery.

An Order in Council passed in March, 1882, reserves from homestead and pre-emption entry all lands within the depth of one section on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches.

The Act of 1882, amending and consolidating the Dominion Lands Acts, contains a new section, expressly authorising persons who have already obtained a homestead patent to enter for another homestead on like conditions.

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PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.

PAGE 23.—An Order in Council, passed subsequent to the printing of the Dominion Lands Regulations with this edition of the Manual, changes the price of the odd-numbered sections in Class D, when purchased otherwise than by pre-emption, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per acre.

THE POSITION OF "SQUATTERS."

In offering for the use of intending settlers and investors in the Canadian North-West the Second Edition of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK, the author desires to express his thanks to the public for the favourable reception accorded to the preliminary issue, and to the press, of all shades of politics, for the gratifying recognition which the work of a brother journalist has received:

During the interval that has elapsed since the MANUAL was first published, new Dominion Lands regulations have been adopted, necessitating a careful revision and correction of PART III., which may, therefore, still be accepted as not only containing a convenient summary of the law affecting the disposal of the public lands, but likewise a trustworthy exposition of the practice of the Department of the Interior, which administers the same. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to supply for general information the full text of the new regulations above referred to, as well as of various other regulations emanating from the same Department and from the Department of Customs, all of which (though in no case inserted as official advertisements) have been obtained from authentic sources, and may be accepted as thoroughly accurate. The two large maps included in the present issue are reproductions from those recently published by the Department of Agriculture, and will be esteemed a valuable addition to the usefulness of the work.

The extensive advertising patronage accorded to the MANUAL, which has more than filled the original space provided, is significant evidence of the faith of business men in the value of a medium which is accepted as the *rade mecum* of everyone attracted to the great North-West, while the advertisements themselves will be found, by strangers in a new country, as profitable reading as any other portion of the book.

OTTAWA, March 31st, 1882.

*See "ERRATA, ETC., on this same sheet, for the very latest Departmental changes up to date.

The West Lynne Southern Manitoba Times.

"Open to All; Influenced by None."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Column, one year.....	\$100 00	Quarter Column, one year.....	\$30 00
" six months	55 00	" six months	17 00
" three months.....	30 00	" three months.....	10 00
Half Column, one year.....	55 00	One-eighth Column, one year.....	17 00
" six months	30 00	" six months	10 00
" three months.....	17 00	" three months	6 00

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion; subsequent insertions, 6 cents per line.

Business and professional cards, \$6.00 per annum.

Address,
H. TENNANT, Publisher, West Lynne, Man.

GRIP,

Canada's only Successful Humorous and Satirical Journal.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Subscription Price, \$2 Per Annum.

Fearless, independent, full of humour and fun; political cartoons; social hits; the follies of the day playfully satirized; passing events epitomized, illustrated and made interesting and intelligible. No Canadian should attempt to live without it. Indispensable to all as bread and butter. Settlers in the North-West will find GRIP always cheerful, full of information, and a delightful companion. Sample copy, 5 cents.

Address,
"GRIP,"

55 & 57 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Engraving on Wood, Metal, and Stone.

PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, MAPS, DESIGNS OF ALL KINDS.

Humorous Sketches, Cartoon Portraits, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Executed in the best style at GRIP OFFICE, 55 & 57 Adelaid St. East, Toronto.

LITHOGRAPHY, ZINCOPHY, AND WOOD ENGRAVING

Done in the best manner and at lowest rates.

We have some special advertising novelties for merchants and business men who want to increase their trade. Send for specimens and price list. Address,
GRIP OFFICE, Toronto, Canada.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING ESTATES.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)

It will appear, from a comparison of the conditions of sale by the Pacific Railway Company with the Dominion Land Regulations, that if a family of four adults desire to settle together they may obtain a really large estate on very moderate terms. For instance, each of the four members of the family may settle on the four free homesteads of 160 acres each in any even numbered unoccupied section. Each may then purchase another 160 acres at \$2.50 (10s. stg.) per acre from the Pacific Railway Company in the adjoining odd numbered sections. This is the same price as that offered by the Government in classes A, B and C, with the exception that the Pacific Railway Company offer a rebate of \$1.25 (5s. stg.) per acre, within four years following the date of purchase, on condition of cultivation. The settlers, while building on their homesteads and making cultivation thereon, would be able, within the time mentioned, also to cultivate the whole or the greater part of the Pacific Railway lands. A family of four could, in this way, in four years obtain a large estate of 1,280 acres of probably the richest wheat growing land in the world, at a mere nominal price, and thus secure a position not only of comparative but of substantial wealth. Farmers with sons can with great advantage avail themselves of these conditions, and have the benefit of neighbourhood in settling together.

In cases where it is an object for families with means to take up and farm more extensive tracts of land, the regulations would also admit of this. For instance, two brothers might take up as free homesteads two quarter sections of any Government lands and preempt the other two quarters, thus obtaining a whole section (640 acres) as their homesteads and pre-emptions. They could then purchase the whole of each of the four adjoining odd numbered sections of Railway lands, and thus obtain between them a large estate of 3,200 acres. By cultivating the odd numbered sections and thus securing the rebate, the estate could be acquired on exceedingly moderate terms. The arrangement we have indicated is especially desirable for settlers from England with means.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR INTENDING SETTLERS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(From a Government Pamphlet.)

A settler in Manitoba may commence on comparatively small capital; that is, enough to build one of the inexpensive houses of the country, to buy a yoke of oxen and a plough, his seed grain, and sufficient provisions to enable him to live for one year, or until his first crop comes in. With a little endurance at first, from this point he may attain to a position of plenty and independence.

On the other hand, a settler who takes with him to Manitoba or the North-West Territories considerable capital and invests it in large farming operations, in wheat growing or stock raising, will probably find either very profitable.

The settler requires either a team of horses or a yoke of oxen, a wagon or a cart, a plough and harrow, chains, axes, shovels, stoves, bedstead, etc., which he can obtain for about \$300, or £60 stg. (The £1 sterling is set down in round figures at \$5 for convenience, which is sufficiently exact for the purpose.) A primitive house and stable may be built for £30 more. The cost of necessary provisions for a family would be from £18 to £20. The several items may vary with circumstances; but a settler who goes on his farm sufficiently early to plant potatoes and other crops may live at very little cost.

Or the sum of £125 sterling, which is in round numbers about \$600 of Canadian currency, would enable a farmer to begin on a moderate scale of comfort. That sum would be divided, perhaps, as follows:-

One yoke of oxen, \$120; one wagon, \$80; plough and harrow, \$25; chains, axes, shovels, etc., \$30; stoves, bedsteads etc., \$60; house and stable, \$150; provisions, \$135. In all, \$600.

Of course, a capital of £200 (or \$1,000) would enable a farmer to start in better style and with more comfort; but many have started with much less, and are now well off. For instance, the Red River cart, which costs from fifteen to twenty dollars, and one ox, might do all the teaming required on a small farm to begin with, and after the first "breaking" one ox could do all the ploughing required for a family.

The settler from older countries should be careful to adapt himself to those methods which experience of the country has proved to be wise, rather than try to employ in a new country those practices to which he has been accustomed at home. For instance, with respect to ploughing, or, as it is called, "breaking," the prairie, the method in Manitoba is quite different from that in the old country. The prairie is covered with a rank vegetable growth, and the question is how to subdue this, and so make the land available for farming purposes. Experience has proved that the best way is to plough not deeper than two inches, and turn over a furrow from twelve to sixteen inches wide.

It is especially desirable for the farmer who enters early in the spring to put in a crop of oats on the first breaking. It is found by experience that the sod pulverizes and decomposes under the influence of a growing crop quite as effectually, if not more so, than

Parties going to the North-West will find everything necessary for an outfit at Lowest Rates.

A. B. MACDONALD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUATORS,

Appraisers and Real Estate Agents,

102 & 104 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA.

THE TORONTO NEWS COMP'Y,

42 Yonge Street, Toronto, and Niagara Falls, Ont.,

WHOLESALE

Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers,

SUPPLY THE TRADE WITH

Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Music, Stationery, etc., promptly and on the very best terms.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS DESPATCHED WITH THE UTMOST CELESTY AND PUNCTUALITY.

ENCLOSURES RECEIVED, PACKED, AND FORWARDED.

The facilities of the Toronto News Company for supplying Papers and Magazines are not excelled by any House in the business.

Dealers who favour this Company with orders will ensure prompt and regular despatch of Papers and Magazines at publishers' prices.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

A. S. IRVING,
Manager.

INDEX

OF READING MATTER AND ADVERTISEMENTS PRINTED ON THE TWO MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE SECOND EDITION OF THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK.

LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK.

ON MAP SHOWING PART OF THE DOMINION LANDS WEST OF MANITOBA.

Latest Dominion Lands Regulations.

Latest Regulations for the Cutting of Timber under permit.

Latest Regulations governing the disposal of Coal Lands.

Latest Customs Regulations and Restrictions as to Travellers' Carriages, etc., crossing the frontier.

Latest Regulations governing the issue of yearly licenses to cut Timber.

The best Wheat-growing district in North America.

Registration Fees in Manitoba.

Latest Customs Regulations as to the admission of Cattle into the North-West.

How parties assisting Immigrants to settle may secure reimbursement.

New style of Surveyors' Monuments.

Important to intending Settlers.

Railways and Rivers.

The "Ironclad" Oath.

Important Facts for intending Settlers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. S. McTavish, Real Estate Agent, etc., Winnipeg.

F. W. Coate & Co., Auctioneers, etc., Toronto.

The West Lynne Southern Manitoba Times.

"Grip," (Bengough, Moore, and Bengough) Toronto.

William Powis, Land Agent and Accountant, Winnipeg.

S. & H. Borbridge, Harness Manufacturers, Ottawa.

A. B. Macdonald & Co., Auctioneers, etc., Ottawa.

The Toronto News Company, Toronto.

Norman's Electric Belt Institution, Toronto.

The Rat Portage "Progress" Manitoba.

The Canadian Patent Washer, Ottawa.

Bengough's Shorthand Bureau, Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).

Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).

Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).

N.B.—For advertisement of the Primitive Methodist Colonization Company, see Page vi of MANUAL.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PROVISIONS OF
fees:
1. For the necessary entries and certificates, monies other than those hereinafter specially provided for, registering every instrument other than those for \$2.00; but, in case the said instrument exceeds the rate of 25c. for every additional 100 words or fraction thereof.
2. For searching the registry books and indices lot or part of a lot of land as originally patented, words subdivided into smaller lots, shown by thereof, when not exceeding four references, 3c. per reference.
3. For every abstract of title to any specific property containing such particulars as to an instrument affecting such parcel of land as to require, 50c.; and when one abstract exceeds 100 words, or fractional part thereof, for required, 25c. for each 100 words.
4. For each certificate by the registrar, except those one and three of this section, 50c.
5. For registration of any plan of town or village entries connected therewith, \$2.00.
6. For exhibiting in the office each original record search for the same, 25c.
7. For registering each certificate of payment, or other instrument, including all entries and
8. Owing to the ambiguity of the first subsection, the ordinance is given.

NEW STYLE OF SURVEYORS FOR 1882.

In case some of the readers of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK should push their explorations through the country divided during the season of 1882, it is advised to furnish with an explanation of the method of marking the tin plates that will be used in posts to be planted at section corners, as in other map. To ascertain the description of which he stands, the Prospector should turn letters N., S., E., and W. face, according to the corresponding cardinal points—north, south, Roman, but ordinary, numerals will be seen they are to be read downwards from its centre.

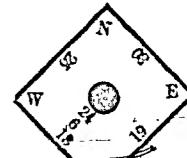


FIG. I.

In Fig. 1 is given a representation of the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 13 West of the — Meridian. It will be observed that the west side of the plate are the numbers of the section, township, and range. Fig. 2 should be marked to indicate the north east corner, 5, on a correction line.

N. B.—Quarter section posts will be or bear simply the "I" sign. Surveyors will mound at quarter-section corners, unless a distance of three miles.

THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S FIELD-BOOK,

with which this map is issued, may be obtained by newsdealer in the Dominion; or, by post office, localities, post free, on remitting 25 cents to firms of publishers:—

TORONTO and NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.: The Toronto News Company.

MONTRÉAL: The Montreal News Company.

LONDON (Eng.): The International News Company (Fleet Street).

"I consider the work to be valuable for intending settlers, and hope you will be successful in getting it up."—Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Man.

Minnesota, U.S.

CAUTION

To BOOKSELLERS, NEWSPAPERERS, PUBLISHERS, etc. (fifth edition, 1882,) purporting to have been one W. B. Macdougall, contains matter, on pages fully appropriated and reproduced from THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S FIELD-BOOK, a work (explaining and illustrating in the North-West) which was previously printed in Great Britain and Canada, and duly entered in the Canadian Copyright Acts, as the property of the autho[r] and publisher thereof.

All persons are hereby warned against buying, distributing, or having in their possession any copies of the Illustrated Guide, and against reproducing any

Common Lands Bureau
Ministry of the Interior, Ottawa, it is only by direct application thereto (addressed to "The Hon. Minister of the Interior") that information as to the official classification of the soil in regard to any particular section of a township can be obtained. For tariff of fees, see Appendix.

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THE POSITION OF "SQUATTERS."

PAGE 37.—Instead of the last paragraph of the section under this head, read as follows:—

"No claim for homestead entry upon odd-numbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company or Indian lands, has the least chance of being admitted; nor yet any claim for a homestead upon School lands, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced occupation and improvement previous to survey. The importance, in the latter case, of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious." To prevent misconception, the above should be read in connection with the paragraph commencing "The Government," on page 33.

Persons putting out in advance of the surveys should also bear in mind that the statute leaves it entirely optional with the Hudson's Bay Company to forego their right to the lands assigned to them in Sections 8 and 28, and to accept other lands from the Government in lieu thereof.

REGISTRATION FEES.

PAGE 45.—For the full tariff of fees charged by Registrars in Manitoba see back of map facing title page.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

PAGE 47.—Since the Appendix went to press, the Dominion Lands Office for the Souris District has been removed from Souris-Mouth to Brandon, a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD BY AN AGENT.

PAGE 49.—In March, 1882, the Minister of the Interior decided to allow persons residing in Canada or the United States to have entries for homesteads made in advance of their arrival in the North-West, in like manner as intending emigrants from Europe. The Minister does not, however, grant such authority, unless the parties concerned petition him to recognize as their agent a particular person designated by them.

FOR ACQUITTING ESTATES.

outfit at Lowest Rates.

A. B. MACDONALD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUATORS,
Appraisers and Real Estate Agents,
102 & 104 RIDEAU STREET,
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SUPPLY THE TRADE WITH
Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Music, Stationery, etc., promptly and on the very best terms.

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PROFESSOR OF THE SECOND EDITION.
USEFUL HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO THE NORTH-WEST.
DIFFERENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING ESTATES.
PRACTICAL HINTS FOR INTENDING SETTLERS IN THE NORTH-WEST.
SURVEYORS' CHARGES IN MANITOBA.
REGISTRATION LAW AND REGULATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
LATEST REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF YEARLY LICENSES TO CUT TIMBER.
THE BEST WHEAT-GROWING DISTRICT IN NORTH AMERICA.
REGISTRATION FEES IN MANITOBA.
LATEST CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AS TO THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE INTO THE NORTH-WEST.
HOW PARTIES ASSISTING IMMIGRANTS TO SETTLE MAY SECURE REIMBURSEMENT.
NEW STYLE OF SURVEYORS' MONUMENTS.
IMPORTANT TO INTENDING SETTLERS.
RAILWAYS AND RIVERS.
THE "IRONCLAD" OATH.
IMPORTANT FACTS FOR INTENDING SETTLERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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"Grip," (Bengough, Moore, and Bengough) Toronto.
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S. & H. Borbridge, Harness Manufacturers, Ottawa.
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The Toronto News Company, Toronto.
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The Rat Portage "Progress" Manitoba.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).
Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).
Canadian Pacific Railway (Land Department).

N.B.—For advertisement of the Primitive Methodist Colonization Company, see Page vi of MANUAL.

1. For the necessary entries and certificates registering every instrument other than those hereinafter specially provided for, \$1.00; and for registering every instrument other than those hereinafter specially provided for, \$2.00; but, in case the said instrument exceeds 700 words, then at the rate of 25c. for every additional 100 words or fractional part thereof.

2. For searching the registry books and indices relating to the title of any lot or part of a lot of land as originally patented by the Crown, or as afterwards subdivided into smaller lots, shown by any registered map or plan thereof, not exceeding four references, 50c., and 10c. for every additional reference.

3. For every abstract of title to any specific parcel of land certified by the registrar containing such particulars as to any number of the registered instrument affecting such parcel of land as the party searching shall require, 50c.; and when one abstract exceeds 100 words, 25c. for every additional 100 words, or fractional part thereof; for copies of instruments, when required, 25c. for each 100 words.

4. For each certificate by the registrar, except those made under sub-sections one and three of this section, 50c.

5. For registration of any plan of town or village lots, including all necessary entries connected therewith, \$2.00.

6. For exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, including search for the same, 25c.

7. For registering each certificate of payment of mortgage money, and every other certificate, including all entries and certificates thereto, \$1.00.

Owing to the ambiguity of the first subsection, the full text of three subsections of the ordinance is given.

NEW STYLE OF SURVEYORS' MONUMENTS FOR 1882.

In case some of the readers of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL should push their explorations through the townships to be subdivided during the season of 1882, it is as well that they should be furnished with an explanation of the method to be adopted for marking the tin plates that will be used in connection with the iron posts to be planted at section corners, as mentioned on back of the other map. To ascertain the description of the particular corner at which he stands, the Prospector should turn the plate so that the letters N., S., E., and W. face, according to his pocket compass, the corresponding cardinal points—north, south, east, and west. Not Roman, but ordinary, numerals will be stamped on the plate, and they are to be read downwards from its centre. Two examples will suffice:

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 1. In Fig. 1 is given a representation of the marks on the plate at the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 25, Township 6, Range 13 West of the — Meridian. It will be observed that on the southwest side of the plate are the numbers of the township and range, and the figures are to be read downwards in the following order, viz: section, township, and range. Fig. 2 shows how a plate would be marked to indicate the north east corner of Township 6, Range 5, on a correction line.

N.B.—Quarter section posts will be of wood, as formerly, and bear simply the "4" sign. Surveyors will, however, only erect a mound at quarter-section corners, unless wood is available within a distance of three miles.

THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK,

with which this map is issued, may be obtained of any bookseller or newsdealer in the Dominion; or, by persons living in remote localities, post free, on remitting 25 cents to either of the following firms of publishers:—

TORONTO AND NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.: The Toronto News Company.
MONTREAL: The Montreal News Company.
LONDON (Eng.): The International News Company, 11 Bouvierie Street, (Fleet street).

"I consider the work to be valuable for intending settlers, and congratulate you on your success in getting it up."—Mr. H. C. Davis, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Manitoba Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.

CAUTION.

To BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS, PUBLISHERS, ETC.—Whereas a certain book or pamphlet entitled "Macdonald's Illustrated Guide to Manitoba, etc. (fifth edition, 1882)" purporting to have been edited and published by one W. B. Macdonald, contains matter, on pages 41 to 46 (inclusive), unlawfully appropriated and reproduced from THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK, a work (explaining and illustrating the system of Survey in the North-West) which was previously printed and published both in Great Britain and Canada, and duly entered under the Imperial and Canadian Copyright Acts, as the property of Capt. C. W. ALLEN, who is the author and publisher thereof.

All persons are hereby warned against buying, selling, publishing, distributing, or bearing in their possession any copies of the said "Macdonald's Illustrated Guide," and against reproducing any of the said pirated matter.

4084

SEWING MACHINES!

BUY THE BEST!

THE WANZER "C" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

MESSRS. R. M. WANZER & CO.

HAMILTON, - - - - Ontario,

WHO ARE REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY

MESSRS. CONKLIN & HARNEY,

General Agents for Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Office and Saleroom, 324 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE WANZER "C" ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A more roomy space under the arm than any other family machine.

The adjustability of all its parts.

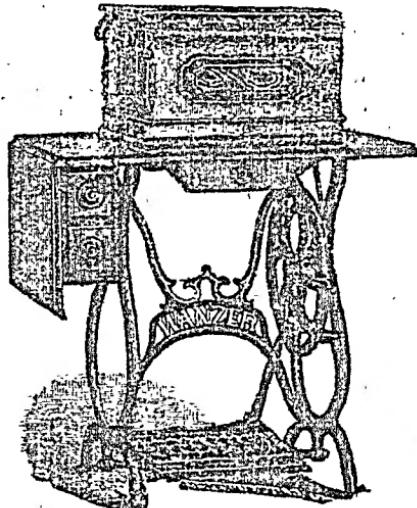
Nickle-plated Balance Wheel and Loose Pulley.

Positive Take-up.

Automatic Bobbin-Winder, the best in the market.

Extremely light running, making little or no noise.

Self-Threading Shuttle, with Large Bobbin.



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25,000,000 ACRES

OF THE VERY

BEST WHEAT LANDS



NORTH AMERICAN

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba, and the North-West Territory for sale, on certain conditions as to cultivation, at

\$2.50 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent.

A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

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on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies.

For copies of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. MCTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1881.

See Back of Map facing Title-Page, for the Company's full Land Regulations.